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INDEXED.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG

Chico Nursery Co.
^{1ⁿ} STURDY CHICO TREES



Sir Joseph Hooker Oak on Rancho Chico

NEW AND STANDARD
Fruits, Ornamental
Plants, Vines, Shrubs
Palms and Roses

Chico, California

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AUG 1916
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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG

Fruit and Ornamental
Trees, Roses, Vines
Shrubs, Small Fruits

ESTABLISHED
1851

INCORPORATED
1902



Re-Incorporated
Under New Management
1907

Chico Nursery
Company

CHICO, CALIFORNIA

Notice to Customers

ORDER EARLY—Orders should be sent in as early as possible, that there may be plenty of time for shipping long distances when necessary.

ORDER BY MAIL—Buyers ordering by letter should write out their order plainly on a separate list and not in the body of the letter; also write name and postoffice address on both letter and order. It will prevent mistakes in the hurry of the packing season.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS—Give plain and explicit shipping directions. When none are given, we forward according to our best judgment; but in no case do we assume any responsibility after the delivery of the stock in good condition to the forwarder.

NOTICE OF ERRORS—Immediate notice must be given us of any error in filling out an order, so that we may at once rectify the mistake, or give a satisfactory explanation.

CASH WITH ORDER—It will be necessary, in all orders from unknown parties, to remit the money with their orders, or give satisfactory reference. Orders to be sent by express, C. O. D., must be accompanied by at least one-half of the amount in cash, otherwise they will receive no attention.

No salesman (without written permission) has any right to make any reduction on an order, and any order so taken is subject to approval by the Company. The full contract with salesmen must be written or printed on the order. No outside agreement with the salesman shall in any wise be binding on the Company.

VISITORS—We are always pleased to have our customers call on us, and take pleasure in showing them through our grounds and explaining our methods of propagation. Nothing convinces prospective planters so easily as seeing our growing stock and comparing it with others. Our offices being close to the Southern Pacific depot, and the grounds less than a mile distant, access thereto is very easy.

GUARANTEE—We guarantee our trees true to name, and, where we agree to deliver at nearest railroad, we guarantee the stock to be in strictly first-class condition on arrival at destination. This is a very important consideration for planters, as we ship in carload lots to some central point and thereby save freight charges, and also get much prompter delivery than by local freight to long distances, which enables us to deliver the trees in better condition. We must be notified immediately after receipt and examination of goods if there is any complaint, for we cannot be responsible for the failure of stock after it has been received and virtually accepted. We exercise the greatest care to keep our varieties true to name, and hold ourselves in readiness at all times to replace, on proper proof, all stock that may prove otherwise; but it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be liable for any amount greater than the original price of the goods. We cannot accept orders on any other terms.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH—Our offices are connected with both Local and Long Distance telephone, and both the Postal and Western Union Telegraph Companies have offices in our city. Phone No. 170.

All communications to be addressed to

**CHICO NURSERY COMPANY,
Chico, California**

Successors to

RANCHO CHICO NURSERY COMPANY

Introduction

In presenting this edition of our catalogue, we do so with still greater confidence that our location, soil and climate are the best there are to be found, not only in California, but in the whole United States. The marvelous growth of our business during the past has fully demonstrated this.

During the winter of 1901-2, we bought the Rancho Chico Nurseries, so well and favorably known, which were established in 1851 by the late General John Bidwell. Incorporated 1902 under the name of Chico Nursery Co., and re-incorporated under the present management, 1907. No other nursery stock in the state of California has a reputation equal to Chico grown trees, and the managers of the Chico Nursery Co., building upon these foundations, propagate only strictly first-class, high grade nursery stock, true to name.

Knowing we can please you and make it to your interest to patronize us, we ask our old customers for their continued patronage and all intending purchasers to give us a fair trial. First, because we have the right location, soil and climate. Second, for the reason that the men who are managing this nursery have devoted their lives to the work of propagating nursery stock, giving it their close attention in every detail.

Having no other interests, we, therefore, claim to be in a better position to serve our customers than those engaged in other enterprises and only work the nursery business as a side issue. Each department of our business is managed by one who has made a successful study of his particular line. Our motto is, **Sturdy Chico Trees, True to Label.**

LOCATION—Two of our nurseries are located on Nord avenue, one mile northwest of Chico and one on River road, three miles west. Chico is situated on main line of the California & Oregon division of Southern Pacific Railway. Can also ship via Northern Electric, which connects with Western Pacific at Oroville, and with California Traction, and Oakland, Antioch & Eastern at Sacramento.

SHIPPING SEASON—Our shipping season commences in November and continues until May. Not being in a section dependent upon irrigation for growing our stock, we cannot "ripen it at any time desired" by merely shutting off the water; and having no hard freezing weather to ripen them early or produce "black spot" our trees cannot safely be dug and shipped before the middle of November.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS TO AN ACRE

Distance Apart	No. of plants	Distance Apart	No. of plants	Distance Apart	No. of plants
3 in. by 4 in.	522,720	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	2,150	13 ft. by 13 ft.	257
4 in. by 4 in.	392,040	5 ft. by 1 ft.	8,712	14 ft. by 14 ft.	222
6 in. by 6 in.	174,240	5 ft. by 2 ft.	4,356	15 ft. by 15 ft.	193
1 ft. by 1 ft.	43,560	5 ft. by 3 ft.	2,904	16 ft. by 16 ft.	170
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	19,360	5 ft. by 4 ft.	2,178	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	160
2 ft. by 1 ft.	21,780	5 ft. by 5 ft.	1,742	17 ft. by 17 ft.	150
2 ft. by 2 ft.	10,890	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	1,440	18 ft. by 18 ft.	134
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	6,960	6 ft. by 6 ft.	1,200	19 ft. by 19 ft.	120
3 ft. by 1 ft.	14,520	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	1,031	20 ft. by 20 ft.	108
3 ft. by 2 ft.	7,260	7 ft. by 7 ft.	888	25 ft. by 25 ft.	69
3 ft. by 3 ft.	4,840	8 ft. by 8 ft.	680	30 ft. by 30 ft.	48
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	3,555	9 ft. by 9 ft.	537	33 ft. by 33 ft.	40
4 ft. by 1 ft.	10,890	10 ft. by 10 ft.	435	40 ft. by 40 ft.	27
4 ft. by 2 ft.	5,445	11 ft. by 11 ft.	360	50 ft. by 50 ft.	17
4 ft. by 3 ft.	3,630	12 ft. by 12 ft.	302	60 ft. by 60 ft.	12
4 ft. by 4 ft.	2,722			66 ft. by 66 ft.	10

RULE—Square Method—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

RULE—Equilateral Triangle Method—Divide the number required to the acre "square method," by the decimal .866, or calculate the number by the "square method" and add 15 per cent. The result will be the number of plants required to the acre by this method.

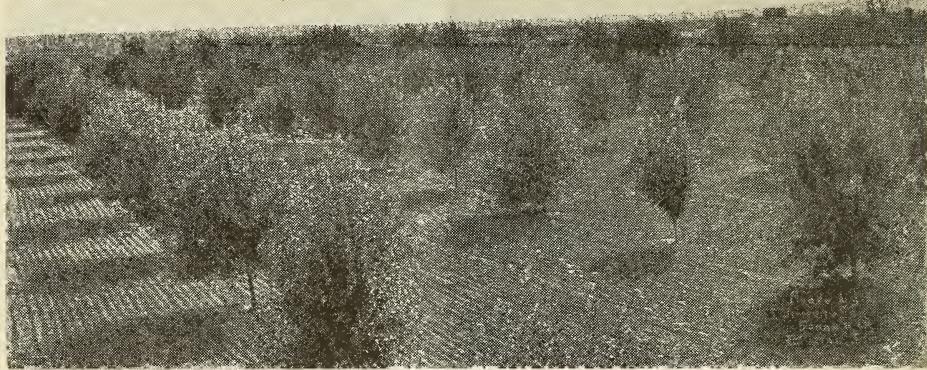
SALESMEN—Our stock will be placed before the public by means of experienced nursery salesmen, whose business it will be, not only to find out the needs of the country in the nursery line and to encourage the production of only the very best varieties of fruits and ornamentals for beautifying homes and public avenues and parks, but by all honorable means to promote the interests of the company, and help make it the largest and best nursery in this country.

We include in this catalogue only such varieties as we have grown on our grounds, and which experience has proven worthy of distribution, and we have endeavored to confine ourselves to growing only such varieties in all departments as, with proper care and attention, will give entire satisfaction to our customers.

Yours very truly,

F. X. BOUILLARD, President
T. E. HARLAN, Vice-President
E. WIGHTMAN, Secretary-Treasurer

CHICO NURSERY CO.



Young Apple Orchard

Fruit Department

Apples (*Pyrus Malus*)

The first fruit in importance is the Apple. It will thrive on nearly any well-drained soil. Its period of ripening, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By making judicious selections of summer, autumn and winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

SUMMER VARIETIES

American Summer Pearmain. Medium to large; skin red, spotted with yellow in the shade, and streaked with lively red in the sun; flesh yellow, remarkably tender, juicy and rich; a good bearer. August.

Astrachan, Red. Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. The tree is a vigorous grower, with large foliage and a good bearer. August.

Carolina Red June. (Red June.) Medium size; red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid, and abundant bearer. June.

Early Harvest. (Yellow Harvest.) Medium to large; pale yellow; fine flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower, and a good bearer;

a beautiful and excellent variety for both orchard and garden. Middle to end of August.

White Astrachan. Very large, roundish; skin very smooth and nearly white; a favorite market sort, where it always attracts attention and brings good prices. August.

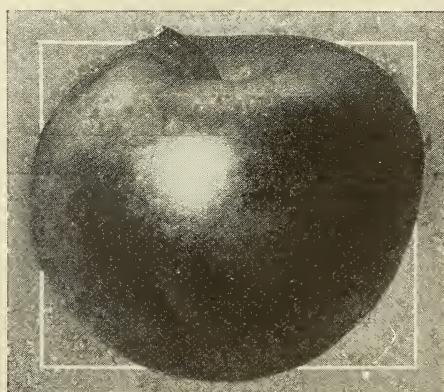
Yellow Transparent. A Russian variety imported in 1870, through the Agricultural Department. Pronounced by some who have seen it as "the most valuable early apple ever introduced." Tree an upright grower and a very early and abundant bearer. Fruit of good size; skin clear white, turning to a pale yellow; flavor acid and very good. Ripens from ten days to two weeks earlier than Early Harvest. One of the most popular market varieties.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Alexander. (Emperor.) Of Russian origin. Large, deep red or crimson; flesh yellowish white, crisp, tender, with pleasant flavor. Tree very hardy. September.

Autumn Strawberry. Medium; streaked; tender, juicy, sub-acid, fine; vigorous and productive. September and October.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Of Russian origin. Large size, roundish; streaked with red and yellow; flesh whitish, juicy; flavor sprightly, sub-acid; tree a vigorous grower, very hardy; very early and abundant bearer. While it is indispensable in the North it is almost equally so in the South. We confidently recommend it for the orchard as one of the most valuable sorts for market, or in the garden for domestic use.



Carolina Red June Apple

AUTUMN APPLES—Continued

Fall Píppín. Very large; yellow; tender, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous. October to December.

Fameuse. (Snow Apple.) Medium size, roundish, oblate; whitish ground, striped with deep red; flesh very white, juicy and pleasant.

Gravenstein. Large; striped and beautiful; tender, juicy and high flavored; vigorous and productive. September and October.

King of Tompkins County. Large and handsome; striped red and yellow; tree vigorous and productive. One of the best. November to May.

Maiden's Blush. Medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair; pale yellow, with beautiful red cheek; tender, sprightly, pleasant acid flavor. Fair grower and good bearer. September and October.

WINTER VARIETIES

Arkansas Beauty. Large; beautiful crimson; flavor rich, sub-acid; fine-grained. Free and good grower and enormous bearer. November to March.

Arkansas Black. Large, round or slightly conical; regular, smooth, glossy yellow where not covered with deep crimson, almost black; flesh very yellow, firm, fine-grained, juicy; flavor sub-acid, pleasant, rich.

Baldwin. Large, roundish; deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor. Tree vigorous, upright and very productive of fair, handsome fruit; one of the best and most popular winter apples. Originated on farm of John Ball, Wilmington, Mass., about the middle of the eighteenth century. January to April.

Bellflower, Yellow. Large; yellow, with blush cheek; very tender, juicy, sub-acid. In use all winter. Very valuable. A moderate grower and good bearer.

Ben Davis. (New York Pippin, Kentucky Red, Streak, etc.) A large, handsome, striped apple of good quality; tree very hardy, vigorous and productive; a late keeper. Highly esteemed in the West and Southwest.

Bismarck. In respect to its early fruiting habit, the most remarkable apple ever introduced; one-year grafts frequently produce fruit and two-year trees seldom fail. Fruit large, handsome; yellow, sometimes shaded, red cheek; flesh tender, pleasant, sub-acid; good for dessert; superior for cooking. Will keep well into winter.

Cook's Seedling. This apple originated in Sonoma County, Cal., and promises well as a first-class winter apple; size medium to large; striped and marbled with red on a yellow ground.

Delaware Red Winter. (Lawver.) Large, roundish, flat; mild sub-acid; very heavy and hard; beautiful dark red; handsomest of all the extra late keepers; very valuable

as a late market sort; tree a vigorous grower and very hardy; bears well; very promising late market variety. December to May.

Gano. Originated in Missouri. Form conical; good size and smooth; deep red, shaded on sunny side to mahogany; very attractive; flesh pale yellow, fine-grained, tender; pleasant, mild sub-acid; is a good shipper and keeper; tree healthy, vigorous and hardy. An annual and prolific bearer. February to May.

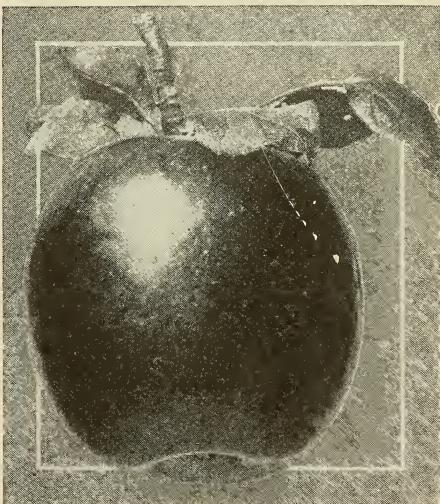
Jonathan. Fruit medium or small, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine-grained, very tender and finely flavored; tree slender and spreading, with light-colored shoots. Originated about 1828, at Woodsted, N. Y. November to April.

McIntosh Red. An exceedingly valuable, hardy, Canada sort. Medium size, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and refreshing. A good, annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit. Resembles the Fameuse but larger and more hardy, and fully equal in quality to this standard sort. November to February.

Mammoth Black Twig. Large to very large, slightly conical; skin bright yellow shaded red in the sun; flesh pale yellow, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid, rich, very good. October to February.

Newtown Píppín. One of the very best apples as to quality; tree a light grower while young; very juicy, crisp, and highly delicious flavor; fine keeper. Does not succeed in all sections. Originated in early part of eighteenth century. The first American apple to attract attention in Europe. December to May.

Northern Spy. Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the



Jonathan Apple

WINTER APPLES—Continued

sunny side nearly covered with purplish red; flesh white and tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor; in perfection in January and keeps till June.

Oregon Red Winter. Fruit large, fine-grained, crisp, juicy and rich, with a flavor so near that it could well be named the Winter Gravenstein, as its flavor is so near that variety. Color a bright red, with a dark maroon-colored cheek. Tree healthy and a strong grower, holding its fruit well until late in the season. Season from January to May.

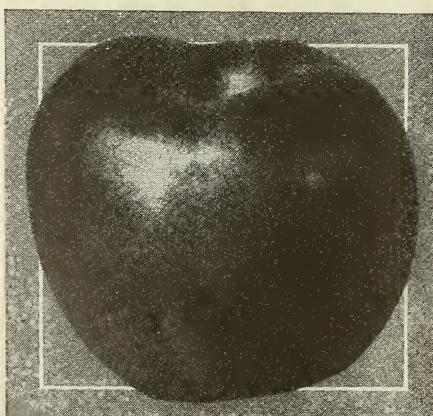
Rhode Island Greening. Large; greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor; growing strong and spreading, and an abundant bearer. December to April.

Rome Beauty. Large; yellow, shaded with bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid; moderate grower. November to February.

Skinner's Pippin. Large; yellow; very tender, good flavor; origin, San Jose, Cal. Tree grows well and comes early into bearing. September.

Sierra Beauty. Originated at a high altitude in the Sierra Nevada mountains, thirty miles east of Chico, Butte Co., Cal. This beautiful crimson-red apple is certainly a great acquisition to the standard commercial sorts, and will pack better than four tier. The original tree is now, 1916, 46 years old and is a regular annual bearer. The flesh is white, crisp and tender, with a delicious juicy flavor. The tree is a hardy, upright grower, resembling the Northern Spy; a splendid cooking and eating apple. Season January to May.

Spitzenburg, Esopus. Medium to large; deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, high flavored; tree a light grower in the nursery, but bears and grows well transplanted in rich soil. November to April.



Stayman's Winesap Apple

Spokane Beauty. Largest apple known, a prodigy for size; of extraordinary beauty; color greenish yellow, shaded and striped with deep red; flesh crisp, juicy, rich, with a delicious high flavor; unsurpassed for cooking and drying; a very long keeper, having kept until August 1; was awarded first prize at the Spokane Fruit Fair in 1895 and 1896.

Stayman's Winesap. Similar to Winesap, but very much larger and better flavored; oblate, conical; greenish yellow, mostly covered, stripe and splashed with two shades of dark red, with numerous gray dots; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid, aromatic; best quality. A seedling of the Winesap, originated in Kansas. Tree resembles the Winesap but more vigorous in growth. December to April.

Wagener. Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent; very productive; bears very young. December to May.

Wealthy. A native of Minnesota, where it has proven perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive; fruit of medium size, red, streaked with white; quality good. December to February.

White Winter Pearmain. Large, roundish, oblong, conic; pale yellow; extra high flavor. One of the best. December to February.

Winesap. Medium; dark red, sub-acid, excellent; tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer. A favorite market variety in the West. December to May.

Wismer's Dessert. Size medium to large; smooth, beautifully colored with yellow, shaded with bright red, in stripes and blotches, marked with russet dots. Exquisitely delicious flavor, juicy, melting, buttery, pear-like texture. Tree a strong grower and extremely hardy. Originated in northern Ontario, Canada. Season November to April.

Winter Banana. Fruit large size, perfect in form; golden yellow, and beautifully shaded and marbled with bright crimson-red; flesh lemon-yellow, fine-grained, sub-acid, rich, aromatic flavor, and of the highest quality. A good keeper. Tree remarkably strong grower, and on account of its great hardiness will thrive in any climate. Its early bearing is something simply wonderful, generally producing a fine crop of fruit the second year. Foliage large and free from blight and mildew. A valuable market variety. November to May.

Winterstein. One of Luther Burbank's creations; a seedling of Gravenstein with a most delicious flavor; keeps with the Baldwin and R. I. Greening; flesh yellowish; pleasing flavor, exceedingly tender, spicy, rich, sub-acid; color bright red, in stripes; tree a strong, vigorous grower and remarkable bearer; fruits every year. The best.

Crab Apples (*Pyrus prunifolia*)

Crab Apples succeed equally well in all sections, and are valuable for cider, preserving, jelly, ornament, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. Sent to the Eastern markets, they command a very high price. Every orchard should contain a few, as the trees are handsome, ornamental growers, annual bearers and usually fruit second year.

Alaska. Of Northern origin. Fruit large, almost white; tree hardy; vigorous grower. Highly recommended.

Excelsior. Medium; red; fine flavored; a fine dessert apple; hardy and productive; valuable because of its earliness. September and October.

Hyslop. Almost as large as Early Strawberry apple; deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness. Keeps well into the winter.

Large Red Siberian. About an inch in diameter; grows in clusters; yellow, lively scarlet cheek. Tree erect, vigorous; bears young and abundantly. September to Oct.

Large Yellow Siberian. Nearly as large as the above; fine amber or golden yellow color.

Transcendent. All things considered, this is one of the most valuable varieties of Crab Apples grown. Tree remarkably vigorous. Fruit very large, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for preserving and drying. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its class for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also by many considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. September to October.

Whitney's Seedling. Large, averaging $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich. Said to be a great bearer and very hardy. Tree a vigorous, handsome grower. Has no superior.



Block of Bartletts, May 30, 1916. Five months more to grow.

Pears (*Pyrus communis*, or *P. Sinensis*)

The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly extending as its value is appreciated, and the demand for this fruit, both green and dried, is increasing every year, making it one of the most profitable fruits to plant. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Bartlett. Large size, often with a beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored. Tree a strong grower, bearing early and abundantly; very popular. Last of August and first of September.

Clapp's Favorite. A large, new, fine pear resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon-yellow, with brown dots; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate, vinous flavor. Tree hardy and very productive;

very desirable in all sections, and especially so where other varieties fail. August and September.

Koonee. Originated in southern Illinois; has been largely planted. Fruit medium, yellow, with carmine cheek; juicy, spicy, sweet and delicious quality; ripens with the earliest. An excellent shipper; it comes into bearing young. July and August.

Wilder. Handsome, melting, sweet, pleasant and of the best quality for an early pear. One of the best keeping early pears.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Beurre Clairgeau. Very large pyriform; yellow and red; nearly melting, highly flavored. Tree a very good grower, and an early and abundant bearer; a magnificent market fruit. One of the finest acquisitions. October and November.

Beurre d'Anjou. A large, fine pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly, vinous flavor. Tree a fine grower and good bearer. One of the very best. October to January.

Beurre Bosc. A large, fine pear, with long neck, cinnamon-russet handsome, half melting; juicy, slightly perfumed and delicious. Tree fine grower and productive. One of the most valuable of our autumn pears. Sept.

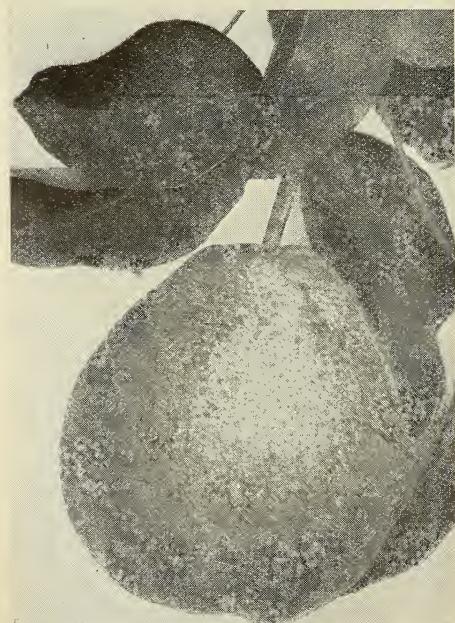
Doyenne du Comice. Large; yellow, with a crimson and fawn cheek, and russet dots; melting, rich, perfumed and luscious; tree vigorous and productive. A pear of much promise. October and November.

Doyenne White. (Fall Butter.) Medium; pale yellow, with a faint blush; fine flavor. October to November.

Duchess d'Angouleme. Very large; greenish-yellow, sometimes a little russeted; makes a beautiful tree; does best on quince. One of the best. October and November.

Fall Butter. (See Doyenne White.)

Flemish Beauty. Large, beautiful, juicy, melting, rich and fine; strong grower and good bearer; hardy everywhere. September and October.



Seckel Pear

Kieffer's Hybrid. Tree a remarkable grower, with so vigorous a constitution that it rarely, if ever, blights. Fruit of fine size, rich color and good quality. Brings high price in competition with other varieties. Best when picked at maturity and house-ripened. October and November.

Seckel. Small, rich yellowish brown; one of the best and highest flavored pears known; productive. September and October.

Worden-Seckel. A seedling of the Seckel. Tree a more upright and rapid grower than Seckel; hardy and enormous bearer; fruit keeps well, retaining its quality to the last.

WINTER VARIETIES

Beurre Easter. Large; pale yellow, sprinkled with round dots, often dull red cheek; quality good. One of the best winter pears. Keeps all winter.

Kennedy. Originated by General John Bidwell, on Rancho Chico, Butte County, California. Superior to Bartlett or Winter Nelis. Would be classed as a winter variety in northern sections; hardy, vigorous-growing tree; bears well. The most valuable new pear, originated in California.

Lincoln Coreless. Large; green until thoroughly ripe, when it becomes a beautiful yellowish green; flesh rich yellow; juicy, melting, and of a very delicate aromatic flavor; no seeds or core. Feb. and March.

Pound. A monstrous, very showy fruit, often weighing three pounds; yellow, red cheek. Tree very vigorous and productive.

P. Barry. This pear was originated by the late B. S. Fox, of San Jose, and is acknowledged by our best judges to possess qualities unequaled by any of our long-keeping pears. It is large, deep yellow, nearly covered with a rich golden russet; flesh whitish, firm, juicy, melting, sweet, slightly vinous and rich; an early and prolific bearer. December and January.

Winter Bartlett. This fine pear originated at Eugene, Oregon. The tree stands in a dooryard in that city, bearing fine fruit, and has, with possibly two or three exceptions, borne a good crop for over 20 years. Tree very vigorous, a foot in diameter and 40 feet high. Has had no pruning or care, yet it is as symmetrical and pretty shaped tree as one ever sees. Fruit large, closely resembling the Bartlett in shape and appearance; perfectly smooth, flesh tender, juicy and melting; flavor similar to the Winter Nelis, but season a little later, and as good as can be desired.

Winter Nelis. Medium in size; yellowish green and russet; fine-grained, melting, rich and delicious; one of the best winter pears. Tree straggly, slender grower, but very productive. December.



Block of Cherries, May 30, 1916. Five months more to grow.

Cherries

***Baldwin.** This cherry is a seedling of the English Morello; fruit very large, almost perfectly round, very dark, yet almost transparent; flavor slightly sub-acid, yet the sweetest and richest of the Morello type; stems rather large, of medium length, more inclined to grow in pairs than in clusters. It is remarkable for earliness, vigor, hardiness.

Bing. This grand black cherry was originated by Seth Luelling, of Milwaukee, Oregon. Size very large; blackish purple. Flesh very solid, flavor of the highest quality. Tree thrifty, upright grower, very hardy and productive. A fine shipping and market variety.

Black Republican. (Luelling.) A native of Oregon. Fruit very large, shining black; flesh very solid and firm; fine; a good keeper and will bear transportation well. Tree a moderate grower and rather tender; an early and profuse bearer.

Black Tartarian. Very large; bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and productive. June.

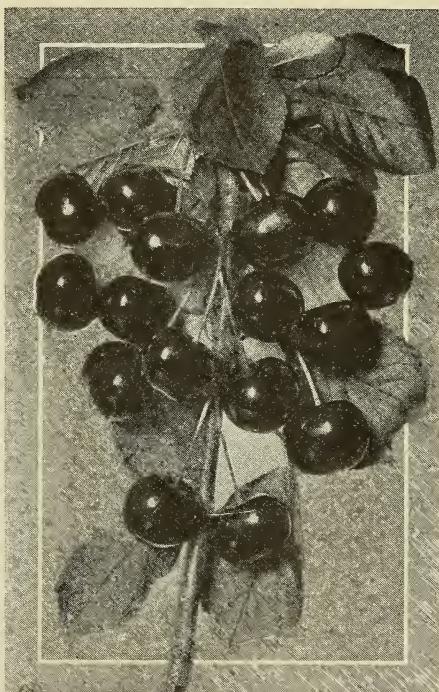
Centennial. A seedling of Napoleon Bigarreau. It is larger than its parent, more oblate in form and beautifully marbled and splashed with crimson on a pale yellow ground. Its sweetness is very marked.

Chapman. One of the best early market varieties. Deep black; firm. April and May.

Deacon. This new cherry is supposed to have originated at Sacramento, California. Color black; flesh firmer than Luelling (Black Republican) and much larger. Ripens with Black Tartarian; flavor of the highest quality. It has been shipped from Sacramento to New York, arriving in prime condition.

***Early Richmond.** (Kentish, Virginian, May.) Medium size; dark red; melting,

juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a slender grower, with a roundish spreading head, and is exceedingly productive. The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters, when almost every other variety has been killed. Ripens through June.



Black Tartarian Cherry

CHERRIES—Continued

***English Morello.** Medium to large; blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. August.

Early Purple Guigne. (Early Purple.) The earliest fine variety; medium size; heart-shaped; tender, juicy and sweet. Tree rather a slender grower, but very hardy and productive. First to middle of June.

Governor Wood. Large, rich; light yellow with red cheek; juicy and sweet. Last of June.

Lambert. In size the largest known: smooth, glossy skin; color dark purplish red, with numerous minute, indented, russet dots; flesh dark purplish red, with whitish veins, firm meaty texture, small oval stone, semi-cling; flavor sweet or very mild sub-acid, rich and of highest quality; form roundish, heart-shaped, long, slender stem. The finest shipping variety. Originated near Portland, Oregon, about 1887, and named after the originator. Tree thrifty, hardy and vigorous grower, and forms a beautiful head.

***Late Duke.** Large, light red; late and fine. Last of July.

***May Duke.** Large, red; juicy and rich;

an old, excellent variety; vigorous, productive. June 15.

***Montmorency Large.** A large, red cherry, larger than Early Richmond and fully 10 days later.

Napoleon Bigarreau. (Royal Ann.) A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow with bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet. One of the best for market and canning. Late.

***Ostheim.** A hardy cherry from Russia. It has been tested in the severest winters of Minnesota and has been found perfectly hardy. Fruit large, roundish ovate; skin red, dark at maturity; stalk long; flesh liver-colored, tender, juicy, almost sweet.

New Cherry "Burbank." This new cherry introduced by Burbank, has been thoroughly tested out by practical cherry growers at Vacaville and its commercial value has been fully established. Ripens earlier than the Early Purple Guigne, and its size, firmness and flavor far surpasses that variety. Averages medium to large in size; skin deep purplish black; tree a beautiful grower, vigorous and erect.

Plums (*Prunus*)

The Plum tree, like the pear and other finer fruits, attains its greatest perfection in our heavy soil, being entirely free from disease. Plums are hardy and grow vigorously in nearly all sections, succeeding best on heavy soils in which there is a mixture of clay.

The finer kinds of Plums are beautiful dessert fruits, of rich and luscious flavor. For cooking and canning they are unsurpassed. For best flavor they should be allowed to remain on the tree until fully ripe; but for shipping to market, they must be gathered a very few days earlier, when they may be shipped long distances, arriving in good condition. Overbearing should not be allowed.

Abundance. (Botan.) One of the best Japan plums. The tree is a very rapid grower, healthy in limb and foliage, comes into bearing remarkably young, and yields abundantly. The fruit is full medium size, color a rich, bright cherry-red, with a distinct bloom, and highly perfumed; flesh

light yellow, very juicy and tender, and of excellent quality. Vigorous. Hardy.

Apricot Plum. See *Prunus Simoni*.

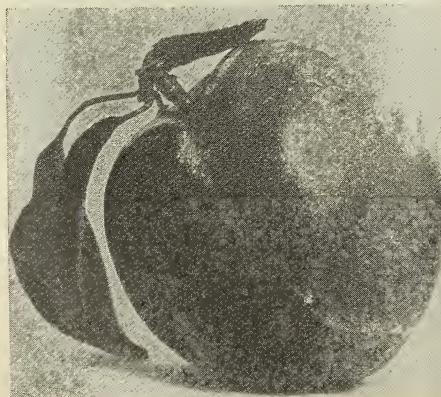
Blood Plum. See *Satsuma*.

Bradshaw. Fruit very large; dark, violet-red; flesh yellowish-green, juicy and pleasant. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. Middle of August.

Burbank. Very vigorous grower; early and very heavy bearer; fruit very large; yellowish ground, with red cheek in the sun; flesh yellow, firm and very sweet when fully ripe; extremely small pit, which clings. Middle of June.

Charles Downing. Vigorous, healthy tree; fruit large, round, red, handsome and excellent. One of the best of the Wild Goose type.

Climax. This is well named the "King of Plums," as its extreme earliness, immense size, high color, delicious flavor and fragrance place it in the lead among early shipping plums. Fruit heart-shaped; color deep, dark red; flesh yellow. Tree vigorous and remarkably productive.



Abundance Plum

PLUMS—Continued

Clyman. A beautiful plum originated in the Napa Valley, Cal. A good bearer; fruit medium to large; mottled reddish purple, with beautiful blue; freestone; quality of flesh superior; valuable on account of its earliness and its excellent shipping qualities.

Coe's Golden Drop. Large and handsome, light yellow, firm, rich, sweet; one of the best of late plums. Last of September.

Columbia. Fruit of the largest size; 6 or 7 inches in circumference, nearly globular; skin brownish purple, dotted with numerous fawn-colored specks; flesh orange, not very juicy, but when at full maturity very rich, sugary and excellent. Last of August.

Combination. New plum; early, regular and abundant bearer of large, nearly globular fruit of uniform size; flesh straw-color, extremely sweet, with a very pronounced pineapple flavor; stone small and nearly free when fully ripe.

Damson. Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone. September.

Diamond. Tree a wonderful grower and heavy and regular producer. Fruit very large, oblong; dark purple with deep bloom. A splendid shipper. Middle of July to early August.

Grand Duke. Very large, purple, very hardy and quite productive; entirely free from rot; valuable for home use or market. Last September.

Green Gage. Small; considered the standard of excellence; slow grower. Middle of August.

Jefferson. Large, yellow, reddened in the sun; juicy, rich and delicious; one of the best. Last of August.

Kelsey. Japanese; very large; rich, red-dish-purple on yellow ground; tree a prolific and early bearer; very largely planted for shipping East; the largest of all plums.

Lombard. (Becker's Scarlet.) Medium, round, oval; violet-red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular.

Maynard. Originated by Luther Burbank. Form nearly round, slightly flattened at the ends, of richest crimson-purple, deepening to royal damask as full ripeness is reached. Flesh firm even when dead ripe, but melting and juicy with a deliciousness indescribable.

Milton. Rather large, dark red; skin thin; flesh firm; good quality; ripens earlier than Wild Goose. Its large size, good quality and extreme earliness make it very valuable. A strong grower; productive.

Peach. Very large and handsome; dull red; good; very productive. Last of August.

Pond's Seedling. See Hungarian Prune.

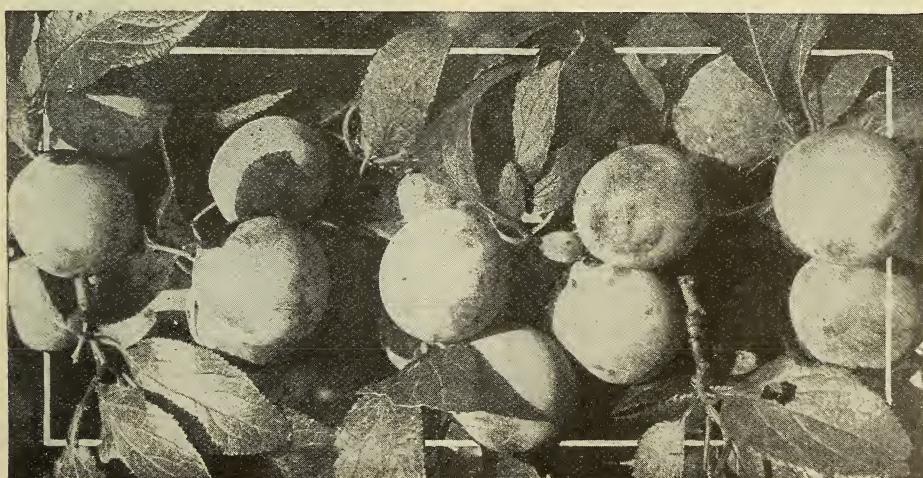
Prunus Simoni. (Apricot Plum.) A distinct species from China. Growth erect; flowers small, white, appearing early in the spring. Fruit large, flattened, of the size and appearance of a Nectarine, and of a brick-red color; flesh yellow, with a peculiar aromatic flavor.

Red June. The best Japan, ripening before Abundance. Medium to large; deep vermillion-red, with handsome bloom; flesh light lemon-yellow, firm; moderately juicy; fine quality. Tree upright, spreading, vigorous and hardy; productive.

Satsuma. (Blood Plum.) Native of Japan. The tree looks much like the Wild Goose, and is likely to prove more hardy than Kelsey. The fruit has a pleasant flavor, and, unlike all others, has red flesh, with a remarkably small stone.

Washington. Large, green, somewhat reddened; juicy, sweet and fine; very productive. Last of August.

Wickson. Originated by Mr. Burbank. A sturdy, upright grower, productive almost



Wickson Plum

PLUMS—Continued

to a fault. Fruit remarkably handsome, deep maroon-red, covered with white bloom; stone small; flesh fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious. Excellent keeper and shipper.

Yellow Egg. (Magnum Bonum, Yellow.) A very large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow plum. A little coarse, but excellent for cooking. Tree a free grower and very productive. End of August.

Some of the newer varieties of shipping plums that are coming into favor in the green fruit shipping sections are as follows:

Formosa. This Japanese plum possesses such a combination of good qualities that brings it prominently to the front as a grand shipping fruit. Tree is a vigorous upright grower with large cherry-like foliage; fruit of the largest size, heart-shaped and of a light cherry-red color. Flesh pale yellow, usually firm, sweet, rich, delicious, with delightful flavor. Ripens July.

Gaviota. This beautiful plum has qualities which are sure to make it a highly esteemed table and shipping fruit. Ripens two weeks after Formosa; is of a deep reddish purple color; flesh honey-yellow; fragrant and sweet to the pit, which is so small in

comparison with size of fruit that it might almost be called "seedless."

Santa Rosa. If there is any one fruit whose characteristics are individualized, they are markedly pronounced in this one plum. To begin with, it is extremely early, ripening the middle of June; it is very large; of a deep purplish crimson color, with pale blue bloom; flesh near skin is a purple shaded with rosy scarlet and pale amber toward the stone, which is quite small. Has a slight acidity next to the skin, merely enough, however, to relieve fruit from cloying. Its qualities may be summed up briefly by stamping it as a good grower, good bearer, fine shipper, good keeper, and in every way a money-maker.

Beauty. One of Burbank's best introductions. Fruit medium, large; heart-shaped; color brilliant red; flesh yellow and of exquisite flavor. The earliest plum on the market. June 1st to 10th.

Vacaville. A seedling originated at Vacaville. A fine, large, purple, oval plum. Flesh yellow, firm and excellent flavor; pit small; ripens with last of Tragedys. June 20th to July 5th.

Prunes (*Prunus*)

The plum of history is the *Prunus domestica*. It also gives us the Prunes which are characterized by sweet, firm flesh, and capable of making a commercial dried product. They may be of any color, although blue-purple ones are best known. Any plum which can be successfully cured, without removing the pit, into a firm, long-keeping product, may be used for making Prunes, the chief requisite being a large proportion of solids, more especially sugar.

Giant Prune. D. (California.) One of the largest prunes known, the fruit averaging one and one-half to two ounces each. Its unequalled size, handsome appearance, rare keeping qualities and great productiveness make it desirable for home use or market. September.

Fellenberg. (Italian Prune). Large; dark purple; flesh greenish yellow; freestone. August.

French. (Petite Prune d'Agen.) Medium size; purple; sweet and rich; standard for drying and more extensively planted than any other. August.

Hungarian Prune. D. (Grosse Prune, or Pond's Seedling Plum.) Very large, dark red, juicy and very sweet. Its large size, bright color, productiveness and shipping qualities render it a profitable variety for home or distant markets. September.

Imperial. D. (Epineuse.) Large size, light or reddish purple color; thin skin; sweet and

high flavor. Tree stout, stocky, and rapid grower.



French Prune

Robe de Sargent. A variety lately introduced from France. It is this which in a dried state forms the celebrated "Pruneau d'Agen." Fruit medium size, oval; skin deep purple, approaching to black and covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, sweet and well flavored, sugary, rich and delicious, slightly adhering to the stone. A valuable drying and preserving variety. Ripens in September.

Silver. D. Originated in Oregon and said to be a seedling from Coe's Golden Drop, which it very much resembles; is much more productive and tree more vigorous. The fruit, on account of its large size, is ranked among the most valuable prunes and drying plums. October.

Standard. A combination of Tragedy and Sugar Prune, introduced by Mr. Burbank. Fruit very large, skin purple with heavy

bloom. Flesh amber, fine grain and juicy; straight seed and a perfect freestone. Dries quickly and is of better quality dried and of a larger size than the French, and its possibilities as a high grade prune have been established. Aug. 20th to Sept. 10th.

Sugar. Originated by Luther Burbank. Ripens 28 days earlier than French (Petit d'Agen). Almost one-fourth sugar (analysis shows it to be 23.92 per cent sugar). Three times larger than French, of which it is a seedling. Tree vigorous, hardy and very productive; bears young. Color purple; good shipper. August.

Tragedy. D. This most valuable of all prunes for early Eastern shipments appears to be a cross between the German Prune and the Purple Duane; medium size, nearly as large as Duane; skin dark purple; flesh yellowish green, very rich and sweet; free-stone. Ripens in July.



Block of Peach Seedlings, May 30, 1916

Peaches (*Prunus Persica vulgaris*)

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees, the ground must be well drained and kept clean and mellow, and it should receive an occasional dressing of wood ashes. It should be remembered that Peaches are all borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and that this makes it absolutely necessary to prune the trees yearly, to remove dead branches and to let in light and air; keep the trees in good shape to produce bearing wood. F., free-stone; S. C., semi-cling; C., cling.

Admiral Dewey. F. Skin deep orange-yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh clear yellow, of uniform color and texture to the stone; juicy, melting, vinous; quality very good. Ripens with Triumph; has better form and brighter color on surface; equally hardy and productive; tree a strong and symmetrical grower. One of the best early freestones.

Alexander's Early. (Alexander.) C. Originated near Mt. Pulaski, Ill. Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with rich

red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet; tree vigorous and productive. Ripens two weeks earlier than Hale's Early.

Blood-Leaf Peach. See Deciduous Ornamentals.

Briggs' Red May. F. Originated with J. B. Briggs, of Marysville. Fruit medium to large; skin greenish white, with rich red cheek; flesh greenish white, melting and juicy. A standard early variety and one of the most extensively planted in California. Middle of June.

PEACHES—Continued

California Cling. C. Very large, round, regular; orange, nearly covered with dark rich red; flesh deep yellow; flavor delicate, rich, vinous. Middle of August.

Carman. F. Large, resembling the Elberta in shape; creamy white or pale yellow, with deep blush; skin very tough; flesh tender and of fine flavor, juicy; prolific bearer. Profitable market variety. Ripe June 20.

Crawford's Early. F. A magnificent large yellow peach, of good quality. Tree vigorous and very productive. Its fine size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular sorts; no other variety has been so extensively planted.

Crawford's Late Melocoton. (Late Crawford.) F. Fruit of large size; skin yellow, or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; tree vigorous, moderately productive. One of the finest late sorts. Last of September.

Dewey. See Admiral Dewey.

Early Imperial. Deep yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh juicy and firm. Last of June.

Elberta. Very showy and one of the best market and table varieties. Last of July.

Foster. Large; yellow, dark red cheek, fine for drying, market or canning. July.

Fitzgerald. F. An improved Early Crawford, being fully equal to it in size, quality and color. The tree commences bearing young, is productive and one of the hardiest. Fruit large, brilliant color, bright yellow, suffused with red; flesh deep yellow, best quality. Early September.

Greensboro. S. C. Origin, North Carolina. Ripens with Alexander, but much larger. Round; flesh white, very juicy, of good quality; bright red over yellow, highly colored in the sun. A promising market variety.

Hale's Early. Large; skin greenish, mot-

tled red; flesh white, juicy, sweet. Early July.

Heath Cling. Very large; creamy white, with faint blush; flesh white. September.

Indian Cling. (Indian Blood.) C. Large, deep claret color, with red veins; downy; flesh red, very juicy and refreshing. Highly valued by all lovers of Indian peaches. Last of August.

Lemon Cling. C. A very large and beautiful lemon-shaped variety; skin light yellow, reddened in the sun; flesh firm, yellow, rich, with a vinous, sub-acid flavor. Ripens first week in August.

Levy's Late, or Henrietta Cling. C. A magnificent cling of large size; skin a deep yellow, a shade of rich brownish red in the sun; flesh deep yellow, firm, juicy, sweet, half-melting, slightly vinous. Latest of all clangs and highly esteemed for canning and market. Middle of September.

Lovell. F. A California seedling; large, almost perfectly round; flesh yellow to the pit, firm and of excellent quality; a superb canning, shipping and drying peach; tree a good grower and bearer. Worthy of extensive cultivation; ripens a few days after Muir.

McDevitt's Cling. C. Originated with Neal McDevitt, of Placer County, Cal. Very large, rich, golden yellow, becoming quite red when ripe; flesh yellow, firm, and of superior flavor; excellent shipper. Last of Aug.

McKevitt's Cling. C. A California seedling, introduced by A. McKevitt, Vaca Valley. White; flesh firm, rich, sugary and highly flavored; white to the pit; excellent for shipping and canning. Tree a remarkably strong grower and not subject to curl. Early in September.

Mayflower. One of the earliest peaches; red all over. Tree a strong grower, late bloomer and heavy bearer. Early May.

Muir. F. Large; pale yellow; very firm flesh; very sweet. Best for drying.

Philip's Cling. Large; yellow; flesh firm, clear yellow. Always commands the highest market price for canning. Late August.

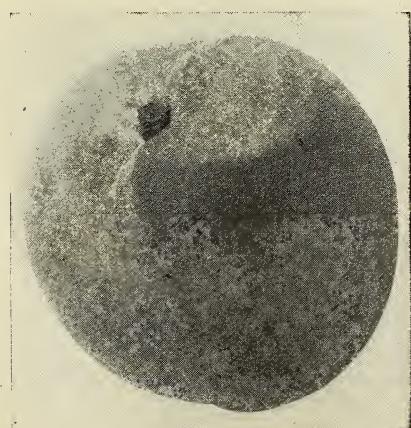
Prolific. F. Large, attractive, firm; color yellow, crimson cheek; flesh yellow to pit, very firm; pit small; very productive, and one of the hardiest peaches known. Sept.

Runyon's Orange Cling. Very large; yellow, with a dark crimson cheek. Early Aug.

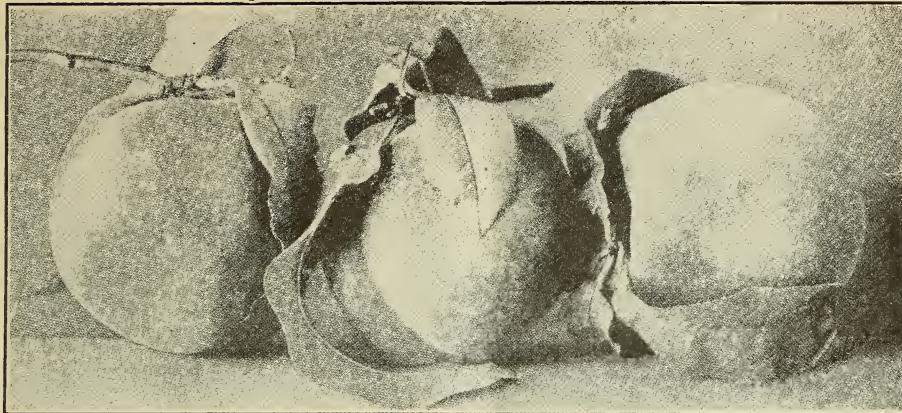
Salway. Large; flesh deep yellow; rich and sweet. Good for canning and drying. Middle of September.

Sellers' Orange Cling. Very large; rich golden. Middle of August.

Snead. Large, creamy white, with blush cheek; tender, juicy; valuable for shipping. One of the earliest. Middle of May.



Salway Peach



Wonderful Peach

PEACHES—Continued

Susquehanna. F. A large, handsome variety, nearly globular; skin rich yellow, with beautiful red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor.

Strawberry. Medium white, marbled dark red; flesh white, juicy, with rich flavor. Early July.

Triumph. Large, with small pit; yellow, covered with dark crimson in the sun; flesh bright yellow, juicy and sweet. Middle of June.

Tuscan Cling. (Tuskena, Yellow Tuscan.) Very large; yellow. The best early canning peach. Middle of July.

Wheatland. F. Large, roundish; skin golden yellow, shaded with crimson on the sunny side; flesh yellow, rather firm, juicy, sweet, of fine quality; tree vigorous. Aug.

Wonderful. F. A freestone; color rich golden yellow, overspread with carmine. It ripens after nearly all other varieties have disappeared, and is a remarkable keeper. The tree is wonderfully prolific.

Yellow St. John. F. Fully one week earlier than Early Crawford; a trifle smaller than latter, especially old trees; yellow, with deep red cheek; juicy, sweet and highly flavored; quite free.

Some new canning varieties of merit in demand:

Albright Cling. Fruit large; flesh yellow; fine grained and of excellent canning quality; productive and desirable either as a shipping or canning peach; one of the best of the mid-summer cling varieties. August 5th to 20th.

Hauss Cling. A desirable mid-summer cling, ripening between Tuscan and Phillips. A seedling from the Phillips, introduced by Mr. Hauss of Yuba City, Calif. Large yellow, yellow clear to the pit; pit

small and round; flesh fine grained and excellent quality. July 20th to Aug. 1st.

Round Tuscan Cling. Very large; perfectly round, handsomely colored; very productive and prized by canners on account of its superior canning quality. July 13 to 27.

Apricots

Prunus Armeniaca, or Armeniaca vulgaris

Beautiful and delicious fruit. In quality and appearance is between the plum and the peach, combining qualities of both. Ripening early, together with its delightful flavor, makes it one of the most valuable fruits. Tree is as hardy as the peach. Requires about the same cultivation as the peach or plum. It ships well and commands a good price in the Eastern market. For drying and canning it has no superior. The Russian varieties are quite distinct from the other European sorts; much harder, earlier bearers and productive.

Alexander. Very hardy and immense bearer; fruit large; yellow, flecked with red; very beautiful, sweet and delicious. July.

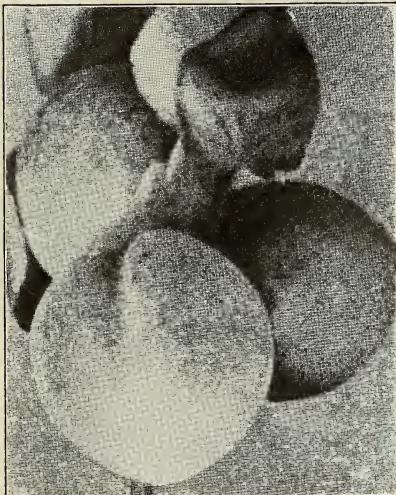
Blenheim. Large, oval; flesh full to the pit; yellow, rich and juicy; ripens evenly and soon after the Royal; regular and prolific bearer; profitable for canning, drying and marketing.

Hemskirk. Large, roundish, but considerably compressed or flattened on its sides; orange, with red cheek; flesh bright orange, tender; rather more juicy and sprightly than the Moorpark, with a rich and luscious plum-like flavor. June.

J. L. Budd. Tree a strong grower and profuse bearer. Fruit large, white, with red cheek, sweet, juicy, with a sweet kernel, as fine-flavored as an almond. The best late variety and a decided acquisition.

APRICOTS—Continued

Moorpark. One of the largest. Orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. Late June.



Moorpark Apricot

Peach. (Marysville Peach.) Very large, handsome and of delicious flavor; skin deep orange, mottled with dark brown; flesh of a fine saffron-yellow color; juicy, rich and high-flavored. One of the best.

Royal. Large, oval, slightly compressed; yellow, with orange cheek, faintly tinged with red; flesh pale orange, firm and juicy, with a rich vinous flavor; exceedingly productive. Early June.

Tilton. Orange-yellow, with pronounced flavor; valuable for canning and shipping. June.

Sheridan. This is a seedling in the yard of Mrs. Sheridan of McCulloch County, Tex., right on the high prairies. The tree has borne every year since it was three years old. It is large, of a beautiful yellow color, and of the most delicious flavor. It has borne several times when all other varieties in the country around it failed. We feel safe in advising all our customers to plant a few trees.

Quinces (*Cydonia vulgaris*)

The Quince is, of late, attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space. Productive, gives regular crops and comes early into bearing.

It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

Apple, or Orange. Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or

flavoring; very productive. The most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. October.

Bourgeat. A French variety. Very productive, healthy and thrifty. The fruit very large, smooth, golden yellow, of the best quality, tender; ripens just after the Orange and will keep past mid-winter in perfect condition.

Champion. Fruit very large, fair and handsome. Tree very handsome, surpassing other varieties in this respect, bears abundantly while young; flesh cooks as tender as an apple and without hard spots and cores; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. One of the most valuable.

Pineapple. Originated by Luther Burbank. The name comes from the flavor, which is suggestive of the pineapple. The fruit in form and size resembles the Orange Quince, but is smoother and more globular. Makes a superior jelly. Can be eaten raw and is said to cook as tender in five minutes as the best cooking apple, possessing a most exquisite and delicious flavor not equaled by any other quince.

Rhea's Mammoth. A seedling of the Orange Quince; one-third larger, of the same form and color; fair, handsome; equally good and said to be as productive. Tree a hardy and healthy grower.

Smyrna. This remarkably fine quince was introduced from the Aidin district, near Smyrna, in 1887. The tree is a rapid, strong grower, and immensely prolific, and is especially adapted to the interior valleys, on account of its heavy foliage. The fruit is very large, and of a lively yellow-lemon color, presenting a fine appearance.

Nectarines

(*Prunus Persica, or P. laevis*)

A most delicious, smooth-skinned fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow. Much superior to the peach as a dried fruit, and excellent for preserves. Commands a high price in the Eastern market, as it is considered as somewhat of a novelty.

Boston. Very large and handsome; deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottles of red; flesh yellow to the stone; sweet, with a pleasant and peculiar flavor; freestone.

Lord Napier. Large; cream-color, dark red cheek; flesh white, tender, juicy and sugary; freestone. July.

New White. Large, white, nearly round; flesh white, tender, very juicy, with a rich vinous flavor; stone small and separates freely. July.

Stanwick. Very large, often as large as a peach; skin pale greenish white, shaded into deep rich violet in the sun; flesh white, tender, juicy, rich, sugary and delicious. For drying and shipping not excelled by any other variety. August.



A three-year-old Almond Orchard, with a good crop of nuts for the age of the trees.
Chico Grown Trees

Nut Trees

The past few years have witnessed a remarkable development in the planting of nut-bearing trees. Probably no branch of tree cultivation pays larger profits or is as well assured of a profitable market for all products. The immense importation of foreign nuts every year gives some idea of the market to be supplied. Few farms but contain land that, if planted to nut-bearing trees, would pay better than anything else to which it could be devoted. The nuts in many cases pay better than farm crops or fruits, while most kinds are making a growth of valuable timber that will of itself pay a large per cent on the investment. Our native nut-bearing trees are admirably adapted for planting in streets, farm lanes, pastures, etc., for shade, ornament and profitable returns.

ALMONDS (*Prunus; Amygdalus*)

Bidwell's Mammoth. This is a seedling originated on the Rancho Chico; is a hard shell, of extra large size, and contains a very rich, sweet kernel. Very good.

Drake's Seedling. Regular and abundant bearer; soft shell.

I. X. L. Sturdy, upright grower; nut large; soft shell; bears heavily and regularly. Highly recommended by all orchardists.

The Jordan. The famous Spanish variety so long sought after by nut-growers. Nuts are long, with hard shells; the kernels are superior in flavor, long and plump and filling the entire cavity. A strong grower and heavy bearer.

Ne Plus Ultra. Large and very long; soft shell. A rapid grower and regular, heavy bearer.

Nonpareil. Weeping habit and forms a beautiful tree. One of the best. An extraordinary heavy bearer of the paper-shell type.

Peerless. Preferred by some to I. X. L., which it resembles, but the nut is larger.

Texas Prolific. Closely resembling Drake's Seedling. Kernel very plump and of medium size, shell soft, hulls very easily. Never fails to produce a good crop.

Batham's Everbearing. A new variety of great merit; nut medium sized, soft shell; kernel plump, heavy and sweet. Abundant and sure bearer, blooming about the same time as the Texas Prolific.

The Frost Proof. Originated on ranch of Wm. Hartman, near Livermore, Calif. Paper shell; softer than Nonpareil, smaller nut, but heavier kernel. Tree an upright grower, with handsome glossy foliage. The original tree, now eighteen years old, measures four feet in circumference, is growing on a ledge of rock with only eighteen inches of soil. Has never failed of a crop in fifteen years, when all of the varieties in Mr. Hartman's orchard have been occasionally killed by frost. It thrives in heavy adobe soil, under the most adverse conditions.

BUTTERNUTS

Butternut. A native of the Eastern states. The cultivation of this sort, so highly prized in the Eastern states, has been neglected here. It is a beautiful-growing tree and yields large nuts of rough, hard shell, within which, however, are full white oily kernels, sweet, rich, of marked, though most delicate flavor. This variety does well in the coast counties and in well watered regions of the foothills, not suited to the dry, hot valleys.



American Sweet Chestnut

CHESTNUTS (Castanea)

American Sweet. (*Castanea Americana*) The fruit of this variety is smaller than the European kinds, but it is very sweet and well flavored; highly esteemed in the Eastern states.

Italian, or Spanish. (*C. vesca*) A highly ornamental tree of free growth, esteemed alike for its beautiful foliage and valuable timber. The nut is sweet and generally large, but the trees being raised from seed, the fruit often varies in size and quality.

Japan Mammoth. A monstrous fruit, larger than the European and flavored like the American Sweet. Tree bears when quite young.

FILBERTS (Corylus)

English. This is of the easiest culture, growing 6 to 10 feet high, entirely hardy and one of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow, succeeding well on almost all soils, bearing early and abundantly. Nut nearly round, rich and of excellent flavor; admired by all for dessert. The following two are the leading varieties.

Red Hazel. Medium size; shell rather thick, kernel crimson skin, with a peculiar excellent flavor.

Kentish Cob. Not very large, oblong and somewhat compressed; shell pretty thick, of a brown color, kernel full and rich and great bearer. The best of all nuts.

See also Purple-leaf, Ornamental Department.

HICKORY (Carya, or Hicoria Pecan)

Shellbark. (*Carya alba*) To many, no other nut that grows, either foreign or native, is superior to this; in quality it possesses a peculiar rich nutty flavor, excelled

by none. The tree is of a sturdy, lofty growth. The wood, on account of its great strength and elasticity, is highly prized for making agricultural implements and is unsurpassed for fuel.

Pecan. A native nut belonging to the Hickorynut family (*Carya Olivaefloris*, or *Hicoria Pecan*). The tree is of tall growth and bears abundantly. Should be planted wherever it will succeed. The shell is very thin, the kernel sweet and delicious.

WALNUTS (Juglans)**Walnut Seedlings**

American Black. Moderate grower, starting late in the spring. Nut is very hard, with corrugated exterior.

California Black. Rapid growing and desirable as a stock; adapts itself to all conditions. Nut medium size, hard, smooth shell.

Praeparturien. Perfect soft-shell of first quality. Is one of the most productive kinds.

Placentia Perfection. A chance seedling, now generally recognized as a leader in Southern California.

Santa Barbara Soft Shell. Large; thin shell; kernel white, full and sweet.

Walnuts Grafted on California Black

"English," or the commercial varieties of Walnuts, grafted on California Black are being recognized as most desirable for planting, not only on account of being sure of getting them true to name, but also on account of the Black Walnut being a much stronger, more vigorous grower and harder tree, adapting itself to a wider range of location. We have given much attention to this work during the past, and are certain that better results can be obtained, and that the



English Walnut

WALNUTS—Continued

small additional cost per tree will be much more than repaid by the growth and hardiness of the tree.

Concord. This popular variety originated from a seedling planted years ago by the father of Mr. George Westcott in Walnut Creek, Contra Costa County, Cal. The fact that the tree has been a strong grower, enormous bearer, producing large, smooth, round nuts, well filled, has placed it in the front rank as the sort to plant by all Walnut growers in this district. It is certainly worthy of trial in other sections of the state.

Franquette. The standard among walnuts, and commanding a higher price in the market than any other. Nut large, elongated, oval and very attractive in form; kernel full, sweet, with a very rich nutty flavor. Blooms late in spring.

Mayette. This ranks with the Franquette as one of the leading commercial varieties. Size large, and unequaled as a dessert nut; an abundant bearer; starts late in the spring.

Eureka. Tree is remarkably vigorous, upright grower, leaves and blooms fully three weeks later than seedlings of the Santa Barbara Soft-Shell, and is therefore very desirable in localities subject to late frosts. An immense producer. Nuts large, elongated, smooth and tightly sealed.

Figs (*Ficus*)

Brown Turkey. This is a very large fig; color violet-brown; the earliest large fig in the San Francisco market.

California Black. (Mission.) The well-known local variety; fruit large, dark purple, almost black when fully ripe; makes a good dried fig; tree grows to a very large size; bears immense crops.

White Adriatic. This variety takes the lead of all figs planted in California, and has of late years proved the most profitable fig grown. The best dried figs have been produced from this variety. Tree a strong and healthy grower; fruit about medium size; skin white and thin; pulp red, exceedingly aromatic, and changes to amber-color when dried. Introduced from Sicily. August to October.

Smyrna. Large to very large; lemon-yellow; pulp reddish amber, sometimes pale, turning dark, just before falling; seeds large, yellow, fertile, overspread with a clear, white syrup, giving the fruit a richness and meatiness unsurpassed by any other fig. Dries readily, dropping to the ground of its own accord. August to October.

CAPRI or WILD FIGS

To successfully fruit and grow the Smyrna fig, it is necessary to have the Capri, or Wild fig. In the Capri fig there is said to exist in the Mediterranean regions three crops of fruit—the spring, or profichi; the

second, or mammoni, and the third, or mamme, the latter remaining upon the trees during the winter. The fig wasp (*Blastophaga grossorum*) winter in the mamme, oviposit in the profichi, and develop a generation within it. For a fuller account see "Smyrna Fig Culture in the United States," by L. O. Howard, Ph. D., Bulletin No. 7, United States Department of Agriculture.

Capri, No. 1. A very rapid, vigorous grower, of spreading habit and very large leaves. Particularly valuable on account of producing an abundance of all crops—profichi, mammoni and mamme, and mature the first profichi, so as to carry through all the generation of the blastophaga.

Capri, No. 2. A very upright grower; branches slender; leaves small. Its principal value is in maturing somewhat later than No. 1, as it lengthens the season of caprification of the Smyrna.

Olives

Olives cannot be grown successfully everywhere in California, but in localities adapted to them they are very profitable. Unlike Olives grown in European countries, California Olives can be pickled ripe and do not get soft. As the demand for ripe pickled Olives is rapidly increasing, there seems to be a bright future for the Olive grower.

Manzanillo. Very large; of a deep, black color, dotted with white specks when fully ripe. Makes fine pickles of the very best quality and produces oil of high grade. Tree hardy and a prolific and regular bearer.

Mission. This old standard sort, introduced by the Spanish Padres, is more extensively cultivated than the sum of all other varieties. Makes a fine, firm pickle of the very best commercial quality, and produces oil of high grade. Tree rapid grower; adapts itself to a wide range of localities and is a regular and almost constant bearer. Ninety per cent of the olive planting is to this variety.

Sevillano (Queen Olive). When ripe, of bluish black color; extra large; makes a splendid pickle; tree of rapid growth, but in most localities is a shy bearer. A good variety for home orchard pickling.

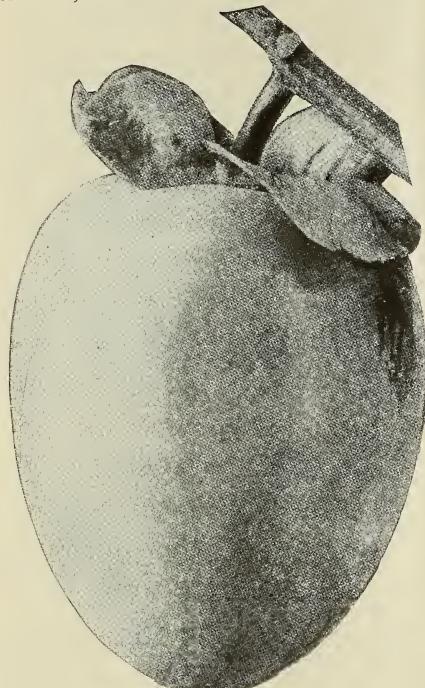
Persimmons (*Diospyros*)

The Japanese Persimmons (D. Kaki), are growing more in favor every year, and they are especially valuable for winter fruit. For the Southern states, these Persimmons will be a most welcome addition to the fruit list. The Italian and American varieties have delicious fruit, but it is small. The Persimmons always command a high price in the market. Like all other Japanese fruits, there is much confusion in the names.

American. (D. Virginiana.) Makes fine ornamental specimens. Leaves 4 to 6 inches

PERSIMMONS—Continued

long, glossy green above, glaucous beneath. Round or conical, rather open head, with crooked, twisted branches.



Dai-Dai-Maru Persimmon

Dai-Dai-Maru. Fruit very large, roundish oblate, somewhat flattened; color dull orange; flesh firm, light yellow, juicy, good, with few or no seeds.

Goshi-Gaki. Fruit medium, oblate, rather flat; bright red; flesh light orange-color, with few seeds.

Hachiya. Very large, pointed, a little flattened at the stem; skin colored dull orange; covered with minute dark specks; flesh brownish yellow, flecked with red.

Hya-Kume. Very large, roundish, oblate; skin vermillion-red; flesh rusty brown, juicy; very delicious.

Kuro-Kume. Medium oblate; skin yellowish red; flesh orange color, juicy and sweet.

Tane-Nashi. An excellent variety; medium to large, conical; skin smooth and translucent, reddish orange; flesh tender, melting; almost entirely seedless.

Oranges

Washington Navel. California's worldwide fame as the most profitable citrus country largely rests upon the Washington Navel, our leading commercial product, conceded by all to be without a peer. The tree is a thrifty grower, making a well-rounded, uniform top; bears heavily and regularly. The fruit is large and seedless, flesh meaty,

tender, sweet and high-flavored; ripens early; good shipper; season from December to May.

Thompson's Improved Navel. Similar in character to the above; fruit ripens somewhat earlier; medium size, skin thin, smooth and highly colored.

Valencia. Tree strong and vigorous grower and prolific bearer. Fruit medium size, oblong, having few seeds; flavor sub-acid; ripens late and hangs well on the tree throughout the summer. The best late orange.

Ruby Blood. Medium size, nearly round; skin thin but tough; pulp rich, juicy and sweet, streaked with red. The tree is hardy, good grower and regular bearer.

Loquat

Advance. Very large; deep lemon-yellow; flesh firm, juicy, sweet. One of the best.

Giant. Fruit large, lemon-yellow; flesh melting, juicy and sweet; seeds small.

Pomelos (*Grape-Fruit*)

Marsh's Seedless. Medium; skin very smooth, glossy, lemon-yellow color; pulp juicy, with very little rag. The finest variety of Pomelo. Fruit will hang on trees till late in September the following year.

Triumph. Medium size; peel smooth, clear, thin, and fine-grained; very heavy. One of the best.

Lemons

Eureka. Medium size; sweet; smooth, glossy; abundant acid and very little rag. Very popular on account of its heavy summer crop, maturing when lemons are in greatest demand.

Lisbon. Medium size; sweet rind and very strong acid; few seeds; a prolific bearer. Very hardy.

Villa Franca. Oblong; rind thin, without any trace of bitterness; pulp acid, juicy, nearly seedless. A fine commercial variety.

Limes

Mexican Lime. The well-known Mexican variety is a valuable and useful fruit preferred by some to the lemon; may be planted as a hedge, or 10 to 15 feet apart in orchard form.

Pomegranates

Highly ornamental as a large shrub or small tree; foliage a rich light green, blossoms bright scarlet red, fruit about the size of a large apple, highly colored a rich dark red. When fruit is fully ripe, the plant is indeed an object of beauty and admiration.

Paper Shell. As the name indicates, this is a thin-skinned variety of excellent quality.

Wonderful. Large, highly colored; the pulp is richly colored, of good flavor, very fine; ripens late.

Grapes (*Vitis*)

The Grape is the most healthful of all fruits and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be secured by every one who has a garden, a yard or a wall. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor, or extended until it covers a large tree or building, and it still yields its graceful bunches and luscious, blooming clusters. Capable of most extraordinary results under wise management, it is prone also to give the greatest disappointment under bad culture or neglect. Other fruits may be had from plants that know no care, but Grapes are only to be had through attention and forethought.

AMERICAN VARIETIES

Alice. R. A new red grape of very vigorous growth and hardiness, in quality fully equal to Delaware by actual test. Ripening with or before Concord, and keeping in perfect condition without cold storage, throughout the winter. It does not shell, and under suitable conditions will raisin instead of rot. Vine very productive.

Brighton. R. A cross between Concord and Diana Hamburg. Resembles Catawba in color, size and form of bunch and berry; flesh rich, sweet and of the best quality. Ripens earlier than Delaware. Vine vigorous and very hardy.

Campbell's Early. It is both as to cluster and berry, of large size, of a glossy black color, with a beautiful blue bloom; pulp sweet and juicy, free from foxiness; seeds small, few in number and part readily from the pulp. Its period of full maturity is from the middle to the last of August, according to the season.

Catawba. R. Well known as the great wine grape of Ohio, Kentucky, etc. Bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; requires the most favorable soils and situations, good culture and warm seasons to mature perfectly. Last of September.

Concord. B. A large, handsome grape, ripening a week or two earlier than Isabella; very hardy and productive. Succeeds over a great extent of country, and, although not of the highest quality, it is one of the most popular market grapes.

Isabella. B. An old standard sort, highly prized where it will thoroughly mature. Bunches long, large, loose; berries large, oval, sweet and musky. A good keeper.

Moore's Early. B. Bunch large; berry round; color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than the Concord; vine exceedingly hardy.

McPike. B. This variety was originated in south Illinois. The McPike is a seedling of the Worden and partakes of all the good qualities of the Concord and Worden to a marked degree. Perfectly hardy, as easily grown as Concord or Worden, with a leaf unprecedented; it is earlier than the Concord; bunches large, even and compact, berries even in size, covered with a beautiful bloom, blue-black in color, ripens uniformly

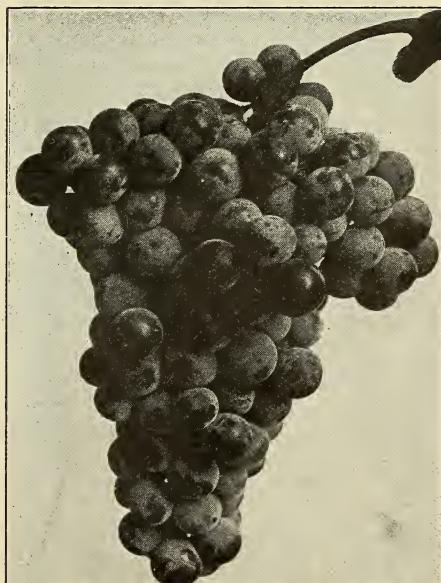
and has generally the appearance of the Worden.

Moore's Diamond. W. A vigorous grower, with dark, healthy foliage, entirely free from mildew. A prolific bearer; bunches large, handsome and compact, slightly shouldered; color delicate, greenish white, with rich, yellow tinge when fully ripe; skin smooth and free from specks; pulp tender, juicy and nearly transparent, with very few seeds; berry about the size of Concord; quality best, rich, sprightly and sweet, resembling the foreign Chasselas. Ripens about two weeks before Concord.

Niagara. W. Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black; the leading profitable market sort; bunch and berries large, greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe; skin thin, but tough; quality much like Concord.

Salem. (Rogers' No. 22.) R. A strong, vigorous vine; berries large, Catawba color; thin skin; free from hard pulp, very sweet and sprightly; ripens first of September.

Wilder. (Rogers' No. 4.) B. Large and black; bunches generally shouldered; berry



Moore's Early Grape

GRAPES—Continued

round and large; flesh buttery, with a somewhat fibrous center; sweet, rather sprightly.

Worden. B. This new variety is a seedling of the Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger. The fruit is said to be better flavored and to ripen several days earlier.

Wyoming. R. Vines very hardy, healthy and robust, with thick, leathery foliage; color of berry similar to Delaware, but brighter, being one of the most beautiful of the amber or red grapes, and in size nearly double that of the Delaware; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, with a strong native aroma. Ripens before Delaware. Best early red for market.

GENERAL COLLECTION FOREIGN VARIETIES**For Table, Raisins, Shipping and Wine**

Black Hamburg. B. A fine, tender grape, producing large, magnificent, compact bunches; berries black, very large and oblong. A great favorite everywhere, especially for table.

Black Malvoise. B. Vine a strong grower; berries large, oblong, reddish black, with faint bloom; flesh juicy; flavor neutral. An immense bearer, an excellent table as well as a wine grape.

Black Prince. B. Bunches long, tapering; berries medium, ovate, with thick bloom; juicy and sweet.

Chasselas de Fontainbleau. See White Sweetwater.

Chasselas Golden. R. Bunches medium, compact; berries of an amber color, sweet and watery. Ripe latter part of July.

Cornichon Black. B. Bunches long and loose; berries oval, tapering at both ends; skin thick and dark, covered with bloom; flesh firm, with pleasant flavor; a desirable variety for shipping and marketing; ripens late.

Emperor. R. Vine a strong grower and heavy bearer; bunches very large, long and loose-shouldered; berries large, oblong, deep rose-colored, resembles the Tokay, covered with light bloom, firm; skin thick; one of the most profitable late varieties to plant for market; its firmness, good keeping qualities and rich color cause it to be in great demand in Eastern markets every year. Withstands rain better than any other variety. Does well on granite soil of the foothills. Should be staked to get best results.

Flame Tokay. R. Bunches very large and moderately compact; berries large; skin thick, pale red, covered with bloom; flesh firm, sweet; an old standard variety, always commands a good price in the Eastern mar-

kets, and as a table grape more extensively planted than any other variety.

Gros Colman. As large as Damson plums; skin thin; dark; covered with bloom; flesh firm, with a pleasant vinous flavor. Nov.

Malaga. W. Vine a strong grower and immensely productive, thriving in almost any soil; bunches very large, often weighing ten pounds; compact, shouldered; berry very large, oval, yellowish green; skin thick, fleshy. One of the best shipping grapes, commanding a good price in the Eastern markets every season; makes a second quality raisin.

Mission or California. B. A well-known variety. A strong, sturdy grower, bearing large bunches of black, medium-sized berries. Valuable for wine.

Muscat of Alexandria. The white raisin grape planted so extensively in California; bunches large and loose; berry oval; Muscat flavor; one of the richest flavored of all grapes; valuable for raisins, table and wine.

Rose of Peru. B. Vine a strong grower; bunch very large, shouldered, loose; fruit round, large, with firm and crackling flesh; a very handsome grape of fair quality, and highly esteemed as a market variety.

Seedless Sultana. W. Small, white grape, turning to amber; clusters large. It makes a fine raisin for culinary purposes, at the same time it is a fine wine grape.

Thompson Seedless. Oval, greenish-yellow; as large or larger than Sultana; seedless; thin skinned; good, but not strong flavor; bunches very large. Valuable for either table use or seedless raisins. Ripens early.

White Sweetwater. (Chasselas de Fontainbleau.) W. Bunches large and compact; berries medium size, round; skin thin, transparent, greenish yellow; pulp tender, juicy, sweet and richly flavored. One of the best early grapes.

Zinfandel. B. Bunches large, compact; berries round, dark purple. The most extensively planted grape in California for making claret.

**The Small Fruits
Phenomenal Berry**

Originated by Burbank; berries in clusters of from 5 to 10 and somewhat larger than the Loganberry, to which it has a close resemblance.

Loganberry

Fruit is $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, dark red; as large as the largest blackberry and partakes of the flavor of both the blackberry and raspberry; excellent for table, eaten raw or stewed; makes a fine jelly or jam. Ripe in May.

Raspberries (*Rubus*)

Cardinal. This wonderful berry is a surprise in the fullness of its merits — its great growth, its extreme hardiness and the exceeding productiveness of its choice red, rich, pure-flavored berries. It will pay. It is not a novelty, but a variety of great merit.

Cuthbert. (The Queen of the Market.) Large, conical; deep, rich crimson; excellent quality. A vigorous grower, entirely hardy and immensely productive.

Surprise Raspberry. A valuable new raspberry, remarkable for its fine quality and early ripening; of large size, similar in form and color to the Cuthbert; begins to ripen in April, continuing through the entire berry season. In fact, the earliest of all to ripen; of strong growth.

St. Regis Everbearing. The new "Early till late" raspberry; said to be the earliest of all raspberries; color bright crimson; large size and surpassing quality; rich and sugary with full raspberry flavor; canes are of strong stocky growth with abundant foliage; a prolific bearer.

Superlative. New. Large; red; conical; a great improvement over all other varieties of raspberries. It is a continual bearer and is worthy of general cultivation.

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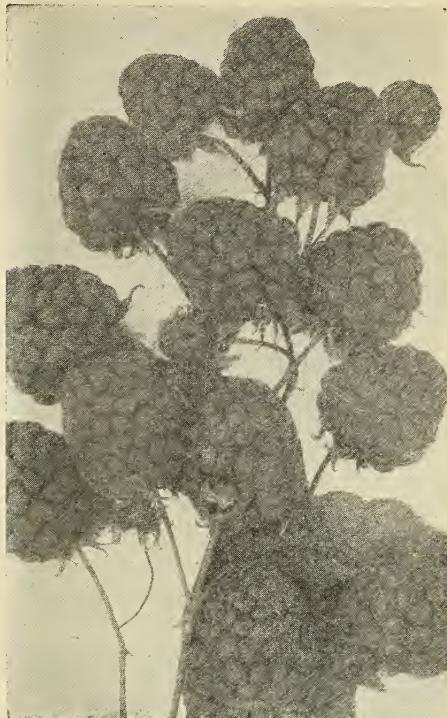
Cumberland. One of the best Blackcaps. The bush is exceedingly healthy and vigorous; very productive.

Gregg. Of good size; fine quality; very productive and hardy. It takes the same position among blackcaps as Cuthbert does among the red sorts. No one can afford to be without it.

Kansas. Strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drought and cold, and bearing immense crops. Early, ripening just after Palmer. Berries size of Gregg; of better color; jet black, and almost free from bloom; firm, of best quality; presents a handsome appearance and brings highest price in market.

Mammoth Cluster. Large in size; next to Gregg. Canes of strong growth and very prolific. Berries large and of fine quality.

Munger. The fruit of Munger is black, and resembles Gregg very much. It is a better flavored berry than Gregg, tougher in texture, and therefore a better shipper. In size it excels Gregg by almost 25 per cent, being extra fine for canning and evaporating. In seasons when most others are dry and seedy, Munger ripens up sweet and juicy, and readily brings an advance of 50 cents per bushel over other kinds. The canes, too, resemble Gregg, are free from disease; upright in growth.



St. Regis Everbearing Raspberry

Blackberries (*Rubus*, or *Rubus villosus*)

Himalaya Giant. An introduction from the Himalaya Mountains through the efforts of Luther Burbank. This variety should be trained on a trellis, and pruning carried on during the winter months. It is a strong grower, canes sometimes reaching 40 feet; prolific bearer; berry a good shipper, having but few seeds, hence excellent for jams and jellies.

Kittatinny. Large; black, sweet; soft when black; very hardy; ripens up gradually like Lawton. One of the best except in northern sections.

Mammoth. A rampant grower, sometimes attaining a growth of 20 feet in one season. The foliage is heavy and of a deep green color. The fruit is very large and long, surpassing all other blackberries in size and flavor. Early and very productive.

Lawton. (New Rochelle). The well-known market variety.

Dewberries (*Rubus Canadensis*)

Gray's Gardena. The fruit is very large, as large or larger than the Loganberry. Ripens early (in May in most parts of California). Finest quality, much more juicy

DEWBERRIES—Continued

and luscious than the Lucretia; a little tart until fully ripe, then quite sweet; the crop covers a period of about four weeks; firm; good shippers.

Lucretia. One of the low-growing, trailing blackberries; in size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing sorts. Perfectly hardy, healthy and remarkably productive, with large, showy flowers. The fruit, which ripens early, is often $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 1 inch in diameter; soft, sweet and luscious throughout, with no hard core; ripe before late raspberries are gone.

Currants (*Ribes*)

Plant in rows 4 feet apart each way, if practical. Light and air will do as much to enhance the value of Currant bushes as with other plants. Keep the ground mellow, free from weeds, and in good state of fertility and prune freely every spring.

Black Champion. Very productive; large bunch and berry; excellent quality; strong grower. The leading, well-tested black sort.

Black Naples. Very large; black; rich, tender, and excellent for jellies and wine. Very productive.

Cherry. Large; deep red, rather acid; bunches short; plants erect, stout, vigorous and productive.

Fay's Prolific. Originated in Chautauqua County, N. Y. A cross between Cherry and Victoria; of large size, fine flavor and claimed to be five times as prolific as the Cherry. A great acquisition.

Lee's Prolific Black. English variety. The bush is large and of superior quality; the bush is a vigorous grower and enormously productive.

North Star. The strongest grower among the red varieties; should be given plenty of

room and ground kept well enriched; bunches average 4 inches in length and are freely produced. Combines extreme hardiness, vigorous growth, extra quality and great productiveness.

Perfection. New. Large, bright red; rich sub-acid flavor; plenty of pulp and few seeds. Fully as large as Fay's and a very heavy bearer.

White Grape. Very large, yellowish white, sweet, or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. Very distinct from White Dutch, having a low, spreading habit and dark green foliage. Very productive.

Gooseberries (*Ribes*)

This fruit is so useful for cooking when green or ripe, and it may be canned with such facility, that it is beginning to be cultivated very extensively for both home use and market.

The American varieties, though not quite so large as the English sorts, are of fine quality, and are not subject to mildew.

Downing. Originated at Newburgh, N. Y. Fruit much larger than Houghton; roundish; light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh soft, juicy and very fine-flavored. Vigorous and productive. One of the most valuable American sorts.

Houghton's Seedling. Vigorous grower, abundant bearer; fruit of medium size; pale red, sweet and juicy. Free from mildew.

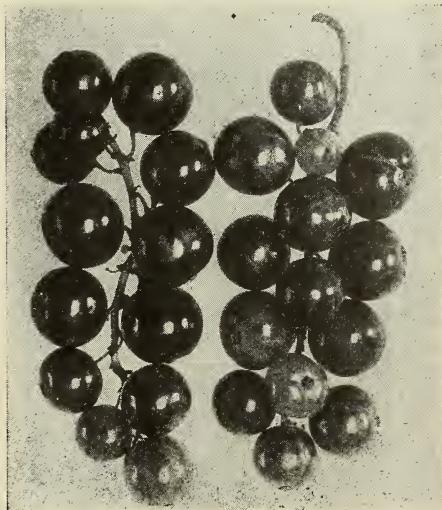
Industry. This is said to be the best English gooseberry yet introduced. It is of vigorous, upright growth, a great cropper. The berries are of the largest size, dark red, hairy, rich and agreeable.

Josselyn. (Red Jacket.) An American seedling of large size; smooth, prolific and hardy; of best quality. Has been well tested over a wide extent of territory by the side of all the leading varieties, and so far the freest from mildew, both in leaf and fruit, of them all. A wonderful cropper, with bright, clean, healthy foliage.

Oregon Champion. A variety introduced from Oregon, where it originated; fruit large, round; an immense bearer, and entirely free from mildew. One of the best yet introduced.

Pearl. This very delicious American is a cross between Houghton and one of the large English varieties. It is very hardy, entirely free from mildew; superior in size and quality, more productive than Downing, and is likely to supersede this standard sort.

Thornless Gooseberry. A gooseberry without any thorns on the bushes whatever. Berries medium size, of a dark purple color when thoroughly ripe; good flavor; a very heavy bearer. Berries growing in clusters like currants. Does well in the hot interior valleys, where other varieties sunburn.



Perfection Currant

Strawberries (*Fragaria*)

Strawberries may be successfully grown on any soil adapted for garden purposes, or where good crops of grain or potatoes can be raised. The ground should be well prepared, thoroughly enriched, and be kept mellow and free from weeds.

Dollar. Large, highly colored, symmetrical; a good bearer and splendid shipper.

Magoon. Has proved to be a leader in hardiness, in addition to all of its other good qualities; the Magoon alone has come through the trying weather of hard winters without injury. The Magoon strawberry always brings top prices in the Portland market, and is a remarkable yielder.

Oregon Everbearing. It is a vigorous grower and adapted to all soils and locations. On the Pacific coast it is a constant and abundant bearer of large, handsome berries of good quality, from early May until killed by frost.

Asparagus (*Asparagus*)

This earliest and finest of spring vegetables is among the easiest cultivated and most profitable. A bed once planted suffers no deterioration for thirty years or more, if it is properly attended to and well manured.

Conover's Colossal. A mammoth variety of vigorous growth, sending up from fifteen to twenty sprouts each year.

Columbian Mammoth White. It produces shoots which are white and remain so as long as fit for use.

Giant Argenteuil. The favorite wherever known; the stalks grow to an enormous size, cooks tender and of delicious flavor.

Palmetto. The popular favorite with California growers for the early market; of superior size and flavor.

Quality. Another of Burbank's wonderful creations, producing an unusual number of shoots of a light yellowish green color. Other plants often produce larger shoots, but none of them nearly so many in number or so much in weight. When cooked it has a richer flavor, unlike and very much superior to any other.

Rhubarb, or Pie-Plant

The great value of Rhubarb has always been its earliness. It deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. It affords the earliest material for fine pies and fresh table sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep and thus secure a large and tender growth.

Burbank's Crimson Winter. Pale, greenish crimson; especially adapted to the long seasons of California.

Burbank's Giant Crimson Winter. A new and distinct variety which must not be con-

founded with Crimson Winter Rhubarb. A robust grower and prolific producer of mammoth stalks, three times the size of the older sort; thrives amazingly during the winter months; of fine flavor, suggestive of pineapple and ripe loquats.

Dodge Prolific. A valuable variety; seedling from the Myatt's Linnaeus; ripens between the Victoria and Linnaeus; very large; stalks often 3 to 4 feet high; very tender; the best variety that has been introduced, unless it is the Australian Crimson Winter, which stands in a class by itself.

Linnaeus. Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of the old varieties.

Victoria. Very large and valuable for market. Early.

Mulberries (*Morus*)

The Mulberry is valuable as an ornamental shade tree, and the fruit is much liked in many sections. Plant in deep, rich, sandy loam. The tree requires little or no pruning, and is of easy culture.

Downing's Everbearing. The beauties of this as a lawn or street tree is quite enough to commend it, but in addition it yields an abundant supply of its large, refreshing berries for about three months. Henry Ward Beecher says: "I regard it as an indispensable addition to every fruit-garden; and I speak what I think when I say I had rather have one tree of Downing's Everbearing Mulberries than a bed of strawberries."

New American. Equal to Downing's in all respects, and a much hardier tree. Vigorous grower; very productive; the best variety for fruit. Ripe from middle of June to middle of September.

Noir of Spain. A new everbearing mulberry of large size, larger than the Lawton blackberry, which it greatly resembles. Color black; flavor tart, like a blackberry and not the insipid sweet of most of the *Morus* family, and preferred by many to a blackberry. The tree is a sure bearer, strong grower, very hardy and has a tendency to weep and could almost be classed as a weeping tree, making the fruit easily gathered. A very desirable ornamental tree, as well as one of the hardiest and most abundant bearers. By far the most desirable of the mulberries.

Russian. (*Morus Tatarica alba*.) A very hardy, rapid-growing timber tree of great value, especially at the West. Introduced by the Mennonites. Foliage abundant and said to be very desirable in the culture of silk worms. Fruit good size and produced in great abundance.

White. (*M. alba*.) This has both white and black fruited trees. It is also known under the names Moretti, Italica, etc. It forms a large, spreading tree and, in addition to its fruit, its foliage makes a good food for silkworms.



Ornamental Department

It is strange that so few people realize that by expending a little time and study they could have well-kept and attractive grounds, adding to the beauty and comfort of the home and increasing the value of the property, in place of having a few trees, shrubs, roses and vines scattered over the ground at random, with little or no attention given to arrangement, pruning or cultivation, probably allowing them to grow in a thick turf and then saying they could not get as good results as they expected for the money expended.

INCREASES VALUE OF PROPERTY

Although still greatly neglected in many places, people in all sections, especially in cities and towns, are beginning to realize that property, whether in city or country, is of greater value when attractively planted with a judicious selection of choice ornamental trees, shrubs, vines, etc. No better investment can be made than one in trees, roses, vines, etc., used in beautifying the home, nor can better interest be made than is possible to be done in this way, besides adding to the beauty and comfort of the home.

VARIETIES NOT LISTED

In every large, well-conducted nursery there are many varieties of extra size, but in too small quantities to list in the catalogue; also new varieties which have not been thoroughly tested. If you wish any variety in a special size or variety not listed, write to us for special quotations, and if we have it in stock will be pleased to supply.

Upright Deciduous Trees

ALDER

European (*A. glutinosa*). A tree of rapid growth, attaining a height of 40 to 60 feet; foliage wavy, roundish, wedge-shaped; suitable for damp soils, but thriving well everywhere.

ASH. *Fraxinus*

European (*F. excelsior*). A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head, pinnate leaves and black buds.

(See also Weeping Trees)

BALM OF GILEAD. See Poplar.

BILSTED. See Sweet Gum.

BEECH. *Fagus*

European (*F. sylvatica*). A beautiful tree growing to the height of 60 or 80 feet.

Purple-leaved (*F. purpurea*). Discovered in a German forest. An elegant, vigorous tree, growing 45 to 50 feet high. Foliage deep purple, changing to crimson. Like all varieties of the Beech, this is difficult to transplant, hence small trees 3 feet high are preferable.

Riversi (*F. purpurea Riversi*). Smooth-leaved Purple Beech. This variety differs from the ordinary Purple-leaved by its com-

pact, symmetrical growth and crimson foliage early in the spring, changing to dark purple in the summer. One of the finest of all purple-leaved trees.

(See also Weeping Trees)

BIRCH. *Betula*

European White (*B. alba*). A fine tree of moderate size, with silvery bark and slender branches.

(See also Weeping Trees)

BOX ELDER. See Ash-leaved Maple.

BUCKEYE. See Horse-Chestnut.

BUTTONWOOD. See Sycamore.

CATALPA. *Catalpa*

Bungei (Umbrella Catalpa). Grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet high, it makes an umbrella shaped top without pruning. Perfectly hardy and flourishes in almost all soils and climates.

Speciosa. One of the most rapid growers. Valuable for timber, fence-posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability.

Syringaefolia. A native of the South. A rapid-growing, beautiful tree, with very large, heart-shaped leaves and pyramidal clusters of white and purple flowers. Late in July.

CHERRY. *Cerasus*

Double-flowering (*C. alba flore pleno*). A tree of medium growth, producing clusters of double white flowers in May. Blooms so profusely as to completely hide the branches from view. 15 to 20 feet high when fully grown.



Catalpa Bungei

Rhexi fl. pl. Extra fine double white flowered variety. Its pure white flowers resemble small roses and are freely produced at blossoming season.

Japan Weeping. See Weeping Trees.

CHESTNUTS. *Castanea*

CRAB. *Pyrus*, or *Pyrus Malus*

Bechtel's Double - flowering (*P. floribunda*). Makes a medium-sized ornamental tree of great beauty; perfectly hardy; succeeds well in all soils not extremely wet. When in bloom in early spring this tree presents the appearance of being covered with perfectly double, small pink roses of delicious fragrance.

DOGWOOD. *Cornus*

American White (*C. florida*). A native tree of fine form and beautiful foliage, growing from 20 to 25 feet high, producing white flowers 3 inches in diameter, early in the spring before the leaves appear.

(See also Weeping Trees and Shrubs)

EMPEROR TREE. *Paulownia*

ELM. *Ulmus*

American White (*U. Americana*). The noble, spreading, drooping tree of our own woods. One of the grandest and hardiest of park or street trees.

Corkbark (*U. racemosa*). The bark is corky, the tree an upright, fast grower.

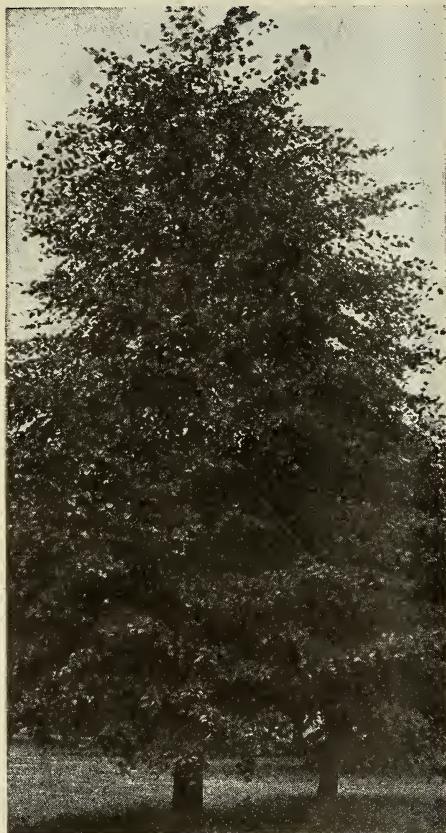
English (*U. campestris*). An erect, lofty tree, with rather small leaves.

Purple-leaved (*U. purpurea*). Erect in growth, with slender branches, densely clothed with dark purplish green foliage.

Camperdown. See Weeping Trees.



Bechtel's Double-Flowering Crab



European Linden

FRINGE. *Chionanthus*

Purple (*Rhus Cotinus*). A much-admired small tree or shrub for its curious fringe or hair-like flowers that cover the whole surface of the plants in midsummer.

White (*Chionanthus Virginica*). A small native tree or shrub, with dark glossy leaves and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow fringe-like petals. Its foliage as well as its flowers, make it one of the most desirable lawn trees.

GINKO. See *Salisburia*.

GOLDEN CHAIN. See *Laburnum*.

GUM. See *Sweet* and *Sour Gum*.

HICKORY. See *Nut Trees*.

HONEY LOCUST. *Gleditschia*

Thick-horned (*G. Triacanthos*). A rapid-growing native tree, with powerful spines and delicate foliage, used especially for hedges.

HORSE-CHESTNUT. *Aesculus*

Red-flowering (*Ae. rubicunda*). Not so rapid or so fine a grower as the white; foliage of a deep green and blooms later, with showy red flowers.

White-flowering (*Ae. Hippocastanum*). A very beautiful, well known tree, with round,

dense head, dark green foliage, and in early spring an abundance of showy white flowers, slightly marked with red specks or panicles.

JUDAS. *Cercis*

American (*C. Canadensis*). A medium-sized, native ornamental tree, covered with delicate pink flowers before the leaves appear. Heart-shaped, pure green leaves, with glossy surface; flowering about same time as Chinese Magnolias, and planted with them, produce fine effect.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE

(*Gymnocladus Canadensis*)

A native tree of large size, with rough bark and coarse branches; feathery foliage of a bluish green color. Flowers white, in racemes, followed by long pods.

LABURNUM. *Cytisus*

Golden Chain (*C. vulgare*). Bears long, pendent racemes of yellow flowers in June; showy and beautiful. Should be in every lawn.

LARCH. *Larix*

European (*L. Europaea*). An excellent, upright, rapid growing pyramidal-shaped tree, with drooping, slender branches; foliage light green, soft and graceful in the spring, turning to golden yellow in the autumn before falling.

LINDEN. *Tilia*

Close, dense-headed, rapid-growing tree, excellent for shade, doing well in nearly all situations; well adapted to street, park and large lawns; should be planted much more freely than they are.

American, or Basswood (*T. Americana*). A rapid-growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

European (*T. Europaea*). A very fine pyramidal tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. A valuable tree for street and lawn planting, developing into beautiful specimens.

LIQUIDAMBAR. See *Sweet Gum*.

LOCUST, or ACACIA. *Robinia*

Black (*R. Pseudacacia*). 50 to 80 ft. Medium-sized tree, with feathery foliage and drooping racemes of very fragrant pea-shaped flowers in June, and at intervals through the season. Compound foliage of a pleasing shade of light green.

LOCUST, HONEY (*Gleditschia*)

Pink-Flowering (*R. decaisneana*). A vigorous straggling grower with pink flowers; very ornamental.

Rose-Flowering (*R. hispida*). Dwarf-growing, bristling branches; beautiful rose-colored flowers.

MAGNOLIA. Native Sorts

It would be difficult to overpraise Magnolias; they make beautiful trees for ornamental planting, and the Acuminata and Tripetala are also valuable as street and avenue trees. The leaves are large, dark green; the flowers white or yellowish white.

and most of them sweet-scented. Nearly all bear large and conspicuous fruit-pods, the *Tripetala* being especially handsome in this respect. They should be transplanted in the spring and closely pruned. Figures indicate size of grown tree.

Acuminata (Cucumber Tree). 60 to 70 ft. A beautiful pyramidal-growing native species, with large, glossy leaves; flowers yellow, tinted with bluish purple.

Glaucia (Sweet Bay). 15 to 20 ft. The sweet white Magnolia is greatly prized for its beautiful white, sweet-scented flowers. These flowers come later than those of most other kinds, not expanding until the first week in June.

Tripetala (Umbrella Tree). A hardy, medium-sized tree, with immense leaves and large white flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter, appearing in June.

CHINESE and JAPANESE MAGNOLIAS

The Chinese and Japanese are not so large growing as the native ones, their maximum height being about 20 to 30 feet. They can be trimmed up to a single stem—tree form—or allowed to grow bushy as shrubs, in which form they could be kept to any desired height.

Conspicua (Chinese White). A beautiful Chinese variety, with large white flowers that appear before the leaves. Tree of small size.

Purpurea (obovata). 6 to 10 ft. Bushy growth, flowers purple, after many others are over.

Soulangeana. 15 to 20 ft. Perhaps the most popular of all Magnolias, being of vigorous growth, and blooming profusely, even when quite small. The flowers are large, pink on the outside of petals and white inside.

MAIDENHAIR. See *Salisburia*

MAPLE. *Acer*

Silver Variegated (*A. argenteo-variegatum*). This we consider one of the most attractive ornamental trees grown; so much of the leaf is variegated that at a short distance it has the appearance of the whole leaf being a silver-white. The tree is as hardy as the ash-leaved, and a specimen should be in every lawn.

Ash-leaved (Box Elder, or Manitoba Maple; *A. Negundo*). A fine, rapid-growing variety, with handsome, light green pinnated foliage and spreading head; very hardy; desirable for street planting, and succeeds in many sections where other varieties do not thrive.

Golden Variegated. Foliage golden yellow; tree very hardy and attractive.

Norway (*A. platanoides*). A native of Europe. Its large, compact habit, broad, deep green shining foliage, and its stout, vigorous growth, renders it one of the most



Norway Maple

desirable species for streets, parks and lawns; rather a rough, crooked grower when young, but soon develops into straight, magnificent specimens.

Oregon (*A. macrophyllum*). A most graceful tree, with wide-spreading branches and large foliage. Very rapid growth.

Purple-leaved Sycamore (*A. Pseudo-platanus purpureum*). Leaves deep green on upper surface, purplish red beneath, producing a beautiful color effect when leaves are in motion. Tree of robust habit; fine for lawns for grouping with other foliage trees.

Red, or Scarlet (*A. rubrum*). A native species of medium size and rounded head; produces deep red blossoms, which appear before the leaves. In autumn the foliage changes to a brilliant scarlet.

Silver-leaved, or Soft (*A. dasycarpum*). A well-known native tree of rapid growth, large size and irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above and silvery white beneath; tree very hardy and easily transplanted. One of the most useful trees.

Sugar, or Rock (*A. saccharinum*). A popular American tree of excellent pyramidal form. Its upright habit of growth, dense shade and adaptability to different soils have rendered it one of the most extensively used. Valuable for sugar or timber, as well as ornament and shade.

Sycamore (*A. Pseudo-platanus*). A noble variety, with spacious head and large, deep green foliage; a rapid, upright, free grower; desirable for shade.

JAPANESE MAPLES

The Japanese Maples are becoming more popular as they become better known. They are all of dwarf habit and are varied in their foliage. They are all so shrub-like in growth and many of them of such rich, bright hues and deep-cut leaves, that we class them by themselves. On account of these characteristics they are much used for forming permanent beds, but are very effective whether planted singly or in groups.

Blood-Red Japan (*A. polymorphum sanguineum*). The brightest and most constant in color of the red-leaved sorts and one of the most popular.

Cut-leaved Purple (*A. polymorphum dissectum atropurpureum*). One of the most striking and handsome varieties of the Japan Maples. Form dwarf and weeping. The leaves are of a beautiful rose-color when young and change to a deep and constant purple as they become older. They are also deeply and delicately cut, giving an elegant fern-like appearance. 5 to 7 ft. when grown.

Dark Purple-leaved (*A. polymorphum atropurpureum*). Forms a bushy shrub. Foliage dark purple and deeply cut; very ornamental. The hardiest and altogether the best of the Japan Maples. One of the choicest small trees or shrubs. 12 to 15 ft.

Japanese (*A. polymorphum*). The most vigorous of the type. Forms a small shrubby tree with various shades of color on the young growth; foliage small, deeply lobed,

coppery green, changing to the most brilliant and gorgeous tints in autumn. It is the parent form of many of the Japanese Maples. For planting singly on a lawn it is most handsome, its feathery green leaves making its appearance distinct from that of any other shrub-like tree. 12 to 15 ft.

MOUNTAIN ASH. *Pyrus Sorbus*

Very ornamental, especially when covered with their bright scarlet berries.

European (*S. aucuparia*). White flowers, followed by brilliant red berries.

OAK. *Quercus*

Pin (*Q. palustris*). The Pin Oak is undoubtedly the most valuable variety for all practical purposes. The foliage is dense, finely divided, of a beautiful shining green that colors to sparkling red and yellow in fall.

Red (*Q. rubra*). A very well known rapid-growing native species. The leaves are large and bright green and take on a purplish scarlet hue in the fall.

OSAGE ORANGE. *Maclura aurantiaca*

A native tree of medium size and spreading habit. Leaves bright shining green, broad and sharp pointed. Fruit resembles an orange. One of the very best defensive hedges.

PAULOWNIA. *Paulownia*

Empress Tree (*P. imperialis*). A magnificent tropical-looking tree from Japan. Of extremely rapid growth and surpassing all others in size of leaves, which are 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Blossoms trumpet-shaped, formed in large, upright panicles in May.

PEACH

Blood-Leaf. Leaves blood-red; one of the finest-colored leaf ornamentals. In the spring it is covered with blossoms. It also bears good white fruit. Will do well any place where peaches will grow.

PAGODA TREE (*Sophora Japonica*)

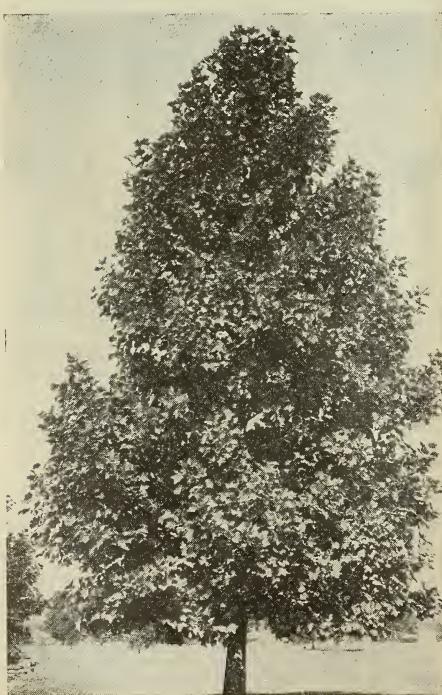
A rare tree with dark green, compound leaves and creamy yellow, pea-shaped flowers.

POPLAR. *Populus*

Balm of Gilead (*P. candicans Ontariensis*). A native species of remarkably rapid, luxuriant growth, with large glossy foliage.

Bolles' (*P. Bolleana*). Of pyramidal form; leaves dark green on upper side, brilliant silver beneath; very beautiful. A valuable tree for grouping on the lawn.

Carolina (*P. monilifera Carolinensis*). One of, if not the most rapid-growing trees, with large, handsome, glossy, serrated, deep green leaves. Succeeds everywhere; especially adapted to large cities, where it makes unusually fast growth, and resists smoke and gas. Pyramidal form, making a spreading



Pin Oak

head and dense shade when properly trimmed.

Golden (*P. aurea* Van Geertii). Has fine golden yellow foliage, retaining its brilliancy throughout the season; fine for contrast with green or purple-leaved trees. One of the most effective for street and lawn planting.

Lombardy (*P. fastigiata*). A well-known, tall, erect-growing tree of rapid growth and spire-like outline; very essential in landscape gardening to give variety of form and destroy the appearance of sameness produced by other trees.

Silver-leaved (*P. alba*). A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and spreading habit; leaves large, dark, rich green above and white as snow beneath.

PRUNUS. Plum

Pissardí (Purple-leaf Plum). A new shrub of Persian origin. The tree is a decided contrast in itself. The leaves, as they first appear on the tips, are a beautiful orange color, and they mature to a rich purple, clear and distinct, growing darker as the season advances. The leaves remain until late in the fall—a decided contrast to other shrubs. Its beautiful, shining bark and pink flowers, and bright red fruit altogether make it the most rich and beautiful ornamental tree possible. It is remarkably hardy; a very rapid grower, compact, symmetrical in proportion, and attains about the size of the peach.

Triloba (Double-flowering Plum). A very desirable shrub, introduced from Japan. Flowers semi-double, of delicate pink, upward of an inch in diameter, thickly set. Hardy; flowers in May.

SALISBURIA. Maidenhair, or Ginko

Adiantifolia. A Japanese tree of large size and columnar growth. When full-grown it is more spreading. The leaves resemble those of the Maidenhair Fern. A valuable, ornamental tree, and useful for street and avenue planting.

SOUR GUM, or TUPELO. *Nyssa*

Multiflora. Besides its bright green leaves and shapely growth, its lovely autumn foliage recommends it.

SWEET GUM, or BILSTED (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)

One of the finest American trees. Of medium size and moderate growth; round-headed or tapering form; leaves resemble somewhat those of the maple, but are star-shaped and of a beautiful glossy green color in summer, turning to a deep purplish crimson in autumn; in this respect is equal to the Sour Gum; bark corky.

SYCAMORE. *Platanus*

American Plane, Sycamore, or Buttonwood (*P. occidentalis*). A well-known, tall, rapid-growing native tree; leaves large,

heart-shaped at the base; the lobes sharp-pointed.

European (*P. orientalis*). Oriental Plane. A lofty, wide-spreading tree; heart-shaped leaves, more deeply cut than above species; valuable for its handsome foliage and free growth.

THORN. *Crataegus*

Double Scarlet (*C. cocinea fl. pl.*). Flowers deep crimson, with scarlet shade; very double, and considered larger than the double red; fine rich foliage.

Double White (*C. alba fl. pl.*). Has small, double, white flowers.

Paul's Double Scarlet (*C. coccinea fl. pl. Paulii*). Flowers large, deep carmine-scarlet. Superior to any other variety.

TEXAS UMBRELLA

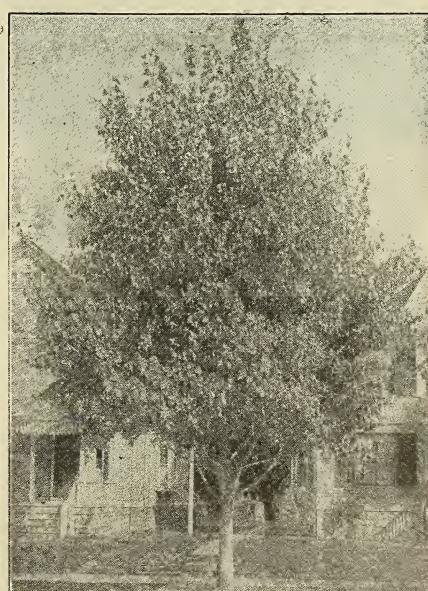
(*Melia azedarach umbraculiformis*)

One of the handsomest shade trees of umbrella form; shade very dense; foliage dark green, produces lilac-colored flowers.

TULIP TREE, or WHITEWOOD.

Liriodendron

Liriodendron Tulipifera. A magnificent native tree, of very rapid growth; broad, glossy and fiddle-shaped leaves. It is valuable for its clean, smooth bark and handsome green foliage. The flowers appear the first week in June. They are large, greenish-yellow, blotched orange, and have the shape of a tulip. It makes a very desirable tree for street planting, thriving in low as well as high ground.



Carolina Poplar

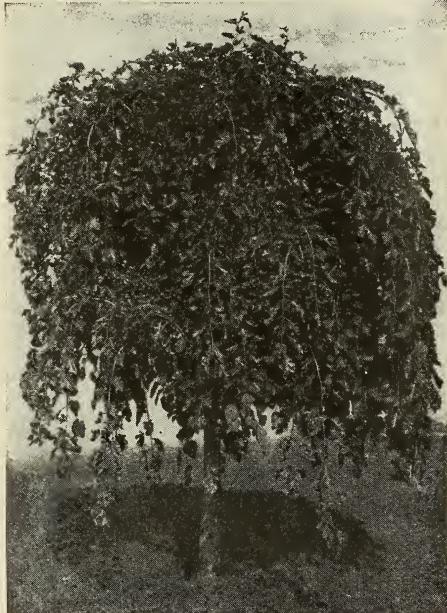
Weeping, Drooping, or Pendulous Trees

Much attention is now given to this class of trees, and we place them separately for the convenience of our patrons. The superior grace and beauty of the weeping varieties render them especially adapted to yard, lawn or cemetery. No collection is complete without them; among ornamentals they have no superior.

In our list will be found all the choicest varieties, which we deem particularly attractive. Customers, however, will be saved from disappointment if they will realize that it is impossible to deliver them from the nursery with the graceful form to which they will attain with age. This could no more be done than to deliver fruit trees loaded with fruit.

BIRCH

Cut-Leaved Weeping (*Betula alba pendula lacinata*). Has a silvery white bark and slender drooping branches with deeply lacinated foliage.



Tea's Weeping Mulberry

ELM. *Ulmus*

Camperdown Weeping (*U. pendula*). A vigorous grower, and forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. Leaves large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure; very desirable.

MULBERRY

Teas' Weeping (*Morus alba Tatarica pendula*). One of the most graceful and vigorous weeping trees; the slender branches drooping parallel to the trunk.

WILLOW. *Salix*

American Weeping (*S. purpurea pendula*). An American dwarf slender-branched species; grafted 5 or 6 feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees; more hardy than the Babylonica.

Babylonica, or Common Weeping (*S. Babylonica*). The well-known common Weeping Willow. A large tree covered with drooping branchlets.

Golden Weeping (*S. aurea pendula*). The bark of this is of a bright golden color. The branches are somewhat drooping. Makes a medium-sized, ornamental tree, which is a distinct acquisition to lawn trees.

Kilmarnock (*S. Caprea pendula*). A distinct variety, having reddish shoots and large, glossy foliage; grafted at a proper height, about 5 feet from the ground, it makes a very desirable small lawn tree, having a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with the branches drooping gracefully to the ground.

Evergreen Trees

ACACIAS

Baileyana. A fine specimen or avenue tree; blooms earliest of all; lemon-yellow flowers. One of the hardiest.

Cultriformis (Knife-leaved). A small tree; leaves triangular shaped; blooms profusely; flowers deep yellow. Hardy.

Dealbata (Silver Wattle). A rapid-growing tree; feathery foliage; golden yellow flowers in February. Very hardy.

Decurrens (Green Wattle). One of the best for parks or avenues; leaves feathery, dark green; flowers whitish yellow, appearing in May; upright habit; hardy.

Latifolia. Of a spreading habit; valuable for grouping; long glossy green leaves; flowers golden yellow.

Melanoxylon (Australian Black Wood). A strong grower; one of the best for parks and street ornamentation.

Mollissima (Black Wattle). One of the finest, foliage feathery, dark green; flowers yellow, appearing in early spring.

ARAUCARIA Bidwilli

Bunya Bunya Tree. A magnificent tree; branches in regular whorls, closely set with spiny, deep green leaves; handsome for lawn, and by far the finest and most attractive of all evergreen trees.

Imbricata (Monkey Puzzle). A fine tree of regular pyramidal form; leaves bright green, broad, thick, pointed and overlapping each other.



Chinese Arborvitae

ARBORVITAE. Thuya or Thuja

American (*T. occidentalis*). This is one of the very finest evergreens for hedges. It is very hardy and, if set at the proper time with care and without undue exposure, it may be relied upon to live; but small plants 12 to 18 inches high, which have been transplanted several times, are preferable.

Chinese (*Biota orientalis*). Of upright growth, slender and bright green foliage. Growth is flat on twigs, arranged mostly vertically.

Globe (*T. globosa*). Forms a natural evergreen globe or ball without any trimming; very pretty and hardy.

Golden (*T. aurea*). Free grower with fine golden yellow foliage; hardy. The most desirable Golden Arborvitae for the Northern states.

Pyramidal (*T. pyramidalis*). This exceedingly beautiful Arborvitae is the most compact and erect of all the entire species, being in form almost a counterpart of the Irish Juniper. Foliage a deep green, retaining its color remarkably well through the entire season and perfectly hardy.

**CALIFORNIA BIG TREE
(*Sequoia gigantea*)**

The famous Big Tree of California. It makes a handsome pyramid when young; very desirable for lawn decoration. A very attractive evergreen. Thrives well in this climate.

CALIFORNIA LAUREL

California Laurel or Bay Tree (*Umbellularia*). A very rapid-growing tree, with glossy oblong leaves and foliage.

**CALIFORNIA REDWOOD
(*Sequoia sempervirens*)**

A valuable ornamental tree of rapid growth and of a tapering pyramidal habit. Leaves dark green with two pale bands beneath. The seed-cones, measuring 1 inch or less in length, are borne on long, drooping stems. Timber world famous.

CEDAR. *Cedrus*

Himalayan, or Indian (*C. Deodara*). The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains. Exceedingly handsome, with drooping branches and silvery green foliage; branches feathery and spreading, forming a dense network. The finest, most rapid-growing of all Cedars and worthy of a place in every garden.

CRYPTOMERIA. Cedar

Japonica (Japan Cedar). One of the finest evergreens of Japan. Fairly hardy.

CYPRESS. *Cupressus*

Lawson's (*Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana*, or False Cypress, also as *Cupressus Lawsoniana*). A fine evergreen, native of the Pacific coast. One of the most graceful and beautiful of evergreens; of fine, compact habit; delicate feathery foliage, varies from vivid green to a silvery or bluish tint, according to sub-varieties.

Macrocarpa (Monterey). One of California's famous trees; foliage grayish green; desirable for hedges.

Sempervirens fastigiata (Italian Pyramidal). Tall, tapering; branches erect, growing parallel with trunk; branches frond-like. Leaves smooth, deep green.

EUCALYPTUS (The Gum Tree)

Globulus (Blue Gum). Broad, bluish leaves when young. More extensively planted than any other variety; wood when polished resembles hickory. Valuable for wagon work, bridges, tool-handles, insulator pins, and as firewood.

Rostrata (Red Gum). Remarkably rapid grower. Wood takes a handsome finish and is desirable for interiors. Called "Red Mahogany" by the trade. Valuable for ties, fence-posts, piles, etc.

Rudis. An excellent avenue tree, of very rapid growth, and withstands both heat and cold. Wood hard and close-grained.

Tereticornis. "Forest Red Gum." Similar in climatic requirements and uses to the Eucalyptus rostrata. When growing near together they are usually tall and straight, otherwise more branching and stocky. The timber is reddish, very hard, heavy and durable.

Víminalís (Manna Gum). Very hardy; of rapid growth; fine avenue tree, with long, graceful, festoon-like branches. Possesses a number of distinct advantages, among them its notable hardiness and resistance to winds.

FIR. *Abies*

Colorado Silver (*A. concolor*). A stately and beautiful variety. One of the finest of Rocky Mountain evergreens. Graceful habit, broad, handsome foliage, bluish above, silvery beneath. A fairly rapid grower and a very desirable variety for the lawn.

Silver, or Grand (*A. grandis*). A large stately tree of pyramidal growth; leaves thin, flexible, deeply grooved, very dark green above and silvery white beneath. A native of the Pacific coast.

JUNIPER. *Juniperus*

Golden Variegated (*J. aurea variegata*). Pyramidal in form, somewhat like the Red Cedar, but the growth is much finer. Golden variegation throughout the year.

Irish (*J. Hibernica*). Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage. A pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite.

PINE. *Pinus*

Austrian, or Black (*P. Austriaca*). A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.

Monterey Pine. Leaves slender and dark green. Well adapted to coast regions.

Scotch (*P. sylvestris*). A fine, robust, rapid growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silver green foliage.

White (*P. strobus*). The most ornamental of all our native Pines; foliage light, delicate, or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soils.

PEPPER TREE (*Schinus Molle*)

A most picturesque park, avenue or shade tree. Feathery foliage, yellowish white blossoms followed by rose-colored or deep red berries.

SPRUCE

Colorado Blue (*P. pungens*). A rare, elegant tree, with foliage of rich blue. One of the most distinct and striking of all the Spruce family. This variety of Spruce was found in the Rocky Mountains, and has always given the best satisfaction wherever planted. Considered as one of the most



Colorado Blue Spruce

beautiful of all evergreens. A free grower and perfectly hardy.

Norway (*P. excelsa*). A lofty, elegant tree, of perfect, pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for hedges.

YEW. *Taxus*

English (*T. baccata*). A large bush or tree 30 to 40 feet when fully grown. It is densely branched and can be trimmed into any shape.

Irish (*T. Hibernica*). Of tall, slim growth and beautiful dark green foliage; it is of great use to planters. As with all Yews, it winters better when shaded from the sun during the cold months of winter.

Japan Yews (*P. Japonica*). A peculiar, charming, erect tree from Japan, harder and denser than the Irish Yew, eminently fitting it for cemetery purposes.

Evergreen Shrubs

BOX. *Buxus*

Dwarf (*B. nana*). Used principally for borders and edging, for which purpose it is the best plant in cultivation.

Tree (*B. sempervirens arborescens*). A very desirable small tree in the yard or garden; well adapted to small places, prefers a shady situation. It can be made to assume any form.

Variegata. A variety of Tree Box, forming a beautiful small bush, blotched with white.

DAPHNE

Odora (White-Flowering). Low-growing; dark, glossy foliage and very fragrant white flowers in winter.

Variegated (*D. odora variegata*). Similar to above; leaves variegated, flowers pink.

EUONYMUS

Spindle Tree, Strawberry Tree or Burning Bush

Japonicus radicans variegatus. A neat trailing variety, with small, glossy green leaves broadly margined with white. Valuable for rockwork or borders of beds, also for vases or baskets. This variety is hardy in the North.

HOLLY. Ilex

American (*I. opaca*). Deep green, glossy leaves with scattered spiny teeth; bright red berries.

English (*I. Aquifolium*). A small tree, with shining, dark green thorny leaves, somewhat resembling the oak in form. In winter the tree is covered with bright red berries.

Golden Variegated. Leaves having a large blotch of creamy yellow surrounded by a green border.

LAURUSTINUS (*Virburnum Tinus*)

A well-known winter-flowering shrub of great beauty, producing an abundance of white flowers; well adapted for hedges.

MAHONIA. *Aquifolium*

Oregon Grape. Shining, purplish, prickly leaves; bright yellow flowers; berries bluish-black.

MOUNTAIN or AMERICAN LAUREL

Calico Bush (*Kalmia latifolia*). Broad, glossy green, shining foliage; flowers in large and showy clusters of elegant shape, and most beautifully colored, mostly pink or white. Few broad-leaved evergreens are as beautiful in foliage, and none can excel the beauty and delicate form of its flowers.

NERIUM. Oleanders

A well-known popular shrub, which flowers continuously, throughout the summer and revels in the hottest situations; of easiest culture.

Lillian Henderson. Double white.

Lutea. Yellow.

Rosea. Double pink.

RHODODENDRON (Rose Bay)

Through its blooming season in May and June, no shrub in Nature's garden, the world over, can compare with this. In winter the great leathery leaves of the Rhododendrons form rich banks of green, quite different in character and color-tone from the tints of the conifers. Their summer blossoming, in richness and splendid individuality, can be compared only to that of the Magnolias. Rhododendrons are most effective and most

easily cared for when planted in large beds or groups, so that their flowers may be displayed in rich masses. They will grow in any good soil, but are finest in a somewhat sheltered situation, where the soil is deep, well drained and mulched with leaves. The plants we offer are strong and bushy, well set with flower buds, and will flower nicely first year.

YUCCA**Spanish Bayonet, or Adam's Needle**

Filamentosa. The well-known garden variety, thread-leaved, creamy white; 2 to 4 feet. The best known and most largely planted of the Yuccas. July.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA

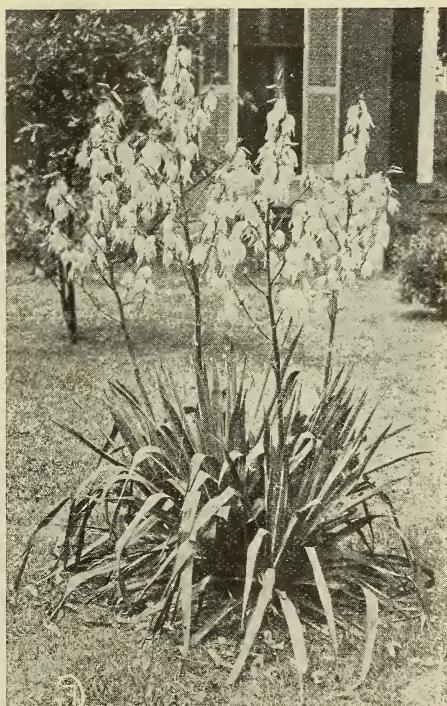
Beautiful winter-flowering evergreens, with dark glossy green foliage and magnificent waxy flowers of various colors.

Double Pink. Blooms early; one of the best.

Double Red. Flowers very double; largest size; beautiful red.

Double Red and White. Flowers double red, striped white; free-flowering.

Double White. Produces an abundance of large, pure white, double flowers.



Yucca

Upright Deciduous Shrubs

ALTHEA. *Hibiscus Syriacus*

Rose of Sharon. One of the most showy and beautiful shrubs. Flowers large, double, of many brilliant colors. Blooms freely in August and September when few other trees or shrubs are in blossom.

Double Red (*H. rubra flore pleno*).

Double Purple (*H. purpurea flore pleno*).

Double White (*H. alba flore pleno*).

Variegated Leaf (*H. variegata flore pleno*).

ALMOND. *Prunus*

Double Rose-flowering (*P. Japonica rubra fl. pl.*). A beautiful small shrub, bearing in May before the leaves appear, small, double, rose-like flowers, closely set upon the twigs.

Double White-flowering (*P. Japonica alba fl. pl.*). Produces beautiful white flowers in May.

AZALEA. *Azalea, or Rhododendron Sinense*

Mollis. Showy, hardy plants, used extensively in parks and public grounds. The brilliancy of their flowers is not approached by anything in the line of hardy shrubs. Excellent for the front of borders or clumps of taller-growing shrubs.



Mollis Azalea

BARBERRY. *Berberis*

Used as hedge plants quite extensively. Their showy orange and yellow flowers in May and June are followed by bright and various colored fruits, making them especially showy in autumn and winter.

Purple-leaved (*B. purpurea*). Foliage and fruit of a violet-purple color, very striking; fine for single specimens; also a desirable ornamental hedge plant, planted by itself or intermingled with the common.

Thunbergii. A very pretty variety from Japan; of dwarf, graceful habit; foliage small, changing to beautiful bright red early in fall; very showy.

BLUE SPIREA. See *Verbena* Shrub.

CALYCANTHUS

Sweet-Scented Shrub, or Carolina Allspice

Floridus (Sweet-Scented Shrub). The wood is fragrant; foliage rich; flowers are of chocolate color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. Flowers in June and at intervals afterward.

CHERRY. *Cerasus*

Dwarf Rocky Mountain. From the mountains of Colorado. Hardy as a Wyoming sage-bush. With its deep green willow-like leaves, mass of pure white flowers in spring and a load of fruit in summer, it is well worth cultivation for an ornamental shrub. Makes a bush 4 or 5 feet high, usually fruiting in two years, producing large quantities of jet-black fruit about the size of English Morello, and ripening after all other cherries are gone.

CORAL BERRY. See *Snowberry*.

CORCHORUS. *Kerria Japonica*

A graceful, slender shrub, growing 4 to 5 feet high, flowering with double yellow flowers from early summer till fall. As pretty as a rose in shape of flower and very ornamental as a plant for lawn.

CORNUS. See *Dogwood*.

CRAPE MYRTLE

(*Lagerstroemia Indica*)

A very beautiful class of shrubs. It is to the South what the Lilac and Snowball are to the North, being found in nearly every yard. It is a strong grower, reaching a height of 10 to 25 feet; deciduous-leaved; a continuous bloomer during the entire summer; flowers are very pretty, having curiously crimped petals. The normal color pink, but varieties with blush, white and purple are not uncommon. It is a native of southern Asia, probably from China. Not hardy in the extreme North.

CURRENT. *Ribes*

Crimson-flowering (*R. sanguineum*). Produces an abundance of crimson flowers in early spring.

Yellow-flowering (*R. aureum*). A native species with yellow flowers.

CYDONIA. See *Quince*, Japan.

DEUTZIA. Deutzia

This valuable species comes to us from Japan. Their hardiness, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers, render them deservedly among the most popular of flowering shrubs. The flowers are produced in June, in racemes 4 to 6 inches long.

Abel Carrière (D. Hortensis Abel Carrière). Bright rose-carmine; a choice sort. One of the best.

Double-flowering (D. crenata flore pleno). Flowers double, white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation.

Slender-branched (D. gracilis). A very desirable dwarf-growing variety. Flowers pure white. A valuable plant for winter blooming.

Lemoine's (D. Lemoinei). Single white. A hardy hybrid, partaking to a great extent of the character of Gracilis, but of a stronger growth. Good for forcing.

Pride of Rochester. A new variety said to excel all others in size of the double white flower, length of panicle, profusion of bloom and vigorous habit. A charming acquisition, produced from the Crenata.

Watereri. A grand new variety with very large double white flowers, borne in large, loose racemes. Robust grower and very hardy.

DOGWOOD. Cornus

Red-branched (C. sanguinea). A native species, very conspicuous and ornamental in the winter, when the bark is a blood-red.

Sanguinea, var. elegantissima variegata. One of the finest variegated shrubs; of rapid growth. The leaves are broadly margined with white; bark bright red in winter.

ELAEAGNUS

Japanese Silver Thorn, or Oleaster (E. longipes). A remarkable new shrub from Japan. Foliage glossy, silvery tinge underneath; bark covered with peculiar brown spots which remain all winter. Flowers not large, but the bush is covered in July with large bright red berries, which are edible and of a sprightly and agreeable flavor. Foliage remains good until late in autumn. A very desirable acquisition.

EXOCHORDA

Pearl Bush (E. grandiflora). A vigorous-growing shrub from China, forming a compact bush 10 to 12 feet high; can be trimmed to any desired shape. The flowers are borne in slender racemes of eight to ten florets each, on light and wiry branches that bend beneath their load of bloom, just enough to be graceful. It is perfectly hardy; flower pure white. Very useful for cut-flowers.

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell

Viridissima. A very singular and quite ornamental shrub. Its branches in the early spring, before the leaves appear, are covered

with bright golden yellow, pendulous flowers.

Fortunaea. Similar to the above but of more upright growth.

Suspensa (Weeping Forsythia). Of drooping habit, resembling Fortunea in its flowers.

HEDYSARUM MULTIJUGUM

Hardy perennial of recent introduction, of angular, straggling growth, 2 to 5 feet high; very showy and worthy of general culture; flowers all summer, pea-shaped, violet or purplish magenta, with yellow blotches in racemes, 8 to 18 inches long; leaves oval, grayish green. Fine for rockwork.

HONEYSUCKLE, UPRIGHT. Lonicera

Red Tartarian (L. Tartarica rubra). A beautiful flowering shrub, blooms early in spring; flowers bright pink.

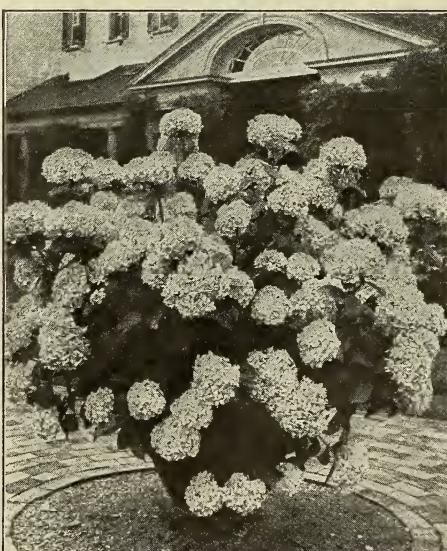
White Tartarian (L. Tartarica, alba). Similar to the preceding, with white flowers. See Climbing Honeysuckle.

HYDRANGEAS

Beautiful free-flowering shrubs, bearing immense panicles or trusses of flowers. Paniculata is perfectly hardy, requires no protection; the other varieties require protection in winter, and should be grown in pots or boxes and wintered in the cellar, except in the warmer sections.

Otaksa. A splendid variety from Japan. Flowers large; bright pink, tinted with blue; produced very freely.

Paniculata grandiflora. This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs. It attains a height of 3 to 4 feet, and is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are



Hydrangea Paniculata grandiflora

white, borne in immense panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November.

Thomas Hogg. Immense trusses of flowers, at first slightly tinged with green, becoming of the purest white, and remaining so a long time.

LILAC. *Syringa*

Well-known shrubs that succeed everywhere. Few are aware of the wonderful improvement in the past few years. We offer a choice selection of the best new double varieties, remarkable for their large trusses and beautiful flowers. Should be in every collection.

Common Purple (*S. vulgaris*). The well-known sort.

Belle de Nancy (Double). Very large; brilliant satiny rose, white toward center. Very fine.

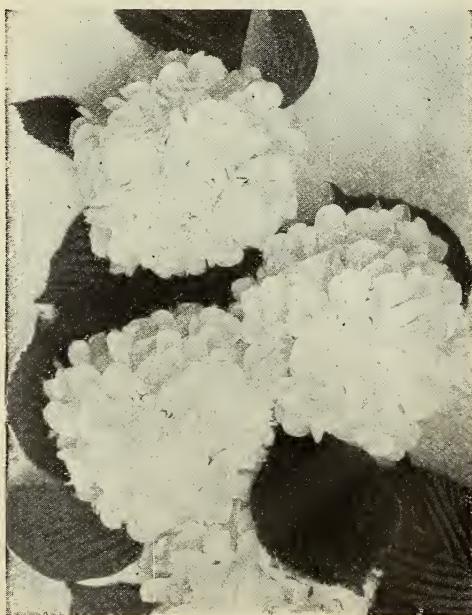
Common White (*S. vulgaris alba*).

Frau Dammann. This produces the largest clusters of white Lilacs, of the common species known in cultivation, and also the purest white.

Japonica (Tree Lilac). A new species from Japan that makes a tree 20 to 25 feet high. The foliage is large, very dark green, glossy and leathery; flowers white, in immense clusters, that stand up erect above the foliage on stout stems. It flowers about a month later than the common sorts.

Madame Ludwig Spaeth. Panicle long; individual flowers large, single dark purplish red; distinct; superb. The finest of its color.

Madame Abel Chatenay (Double). Large panicle double white. Very fine.



Snowball, Common

Senateur Volland (Double). Flowers rosy red.

Persian (*S. Persica*). Medium size, with small leaves and bright purple flowers.

White Persian (*S. Persica alba*). A fine sort, with flowers delicately tinged with rose color.

PRIVET. *Ligustrum*

Besides being one of our best hedge plants the various species of Privet form interesting groups on the lawn. They are almost evergreen; of dense, compact habit. The flowers are fragrant, and are followed by pretty sprays of different colored berries.

Amoore (*L. Amurensis*) (Hardy Northern). Of similar form and habit to the California type, with shinier foliage and hardier.

California (*L. Ovalifolium*). A species of unusual beauty that has become the most popular of all hedge plants. For groups and specimens it is equally pretty, and its shining leaves give it value for porch and terrace decoration when grown in standard form. Can be sheared to any desirable shape.

Ibota. Spreading and tall growing, the hardest of the group. Color grayish-green, fruits black.

QUINCE, JAPAN

Cydonia, or Pyrus Japonica

Scarlet (*C. Japonica*). One of the best-known, and a very handsome, hardy ornamental shrub. Has bright scarlet-crimson flowers in great profusion, early in spring. One of the hardy shrubs; makes a beautiful ornamental hedge.

Blush. A beautiful variety, with white and blush flowers.

SCOTCH BROOM. *Genista*

Scoparia (Scotch Broom). The branches, almost rush-like in appearance, bear lovely yellow flowers.

SILVER BELL or SNOWDROP TREE

Halesia

Tetrapetra. A fine, large shrub, with beautiful, large, white, bell-shaped flowers in May. Rare and desirable.

SNOWBALL. *Viburnum*

Common (*V. sterilis*). A well-known favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white flowers in the latter part of May.

Opulus (High Bush Cranberry). Handsome and dense foliage; flowers white, in drooping flat cymes, followed by brilliant

scarlet fruit in showy pendulous bunches, that remain on the plant all winter.

Plicatum (Japan Snowball). This Japanese variety of the old-fashioned Snowball is one of the most valuable of our hardy shrubs. It forms an erect, compact shrub, 6 to 8 feet high; blooms in June and for a long time is a solid mass of white.

SNOWBERRY. *Symporicarpus*

Vulgaris (Indian Currant, Coral Berry, St. Peter's Wort, or Waxberry). Graceful small shrub; small flowers, followed by persistent deep red berries along the under side of branches.

Racemosus. A well-known shrub with pink flowers and large white berries that remain on the plant through part of the winter.

SPIREA. Meadow Sweet

Anthony Waterer. A most beautiful variety of Bumalda. In habit of growth it is the same as its parent. The flowers are crimson in the bud and when first open, fading afterwards to a deep pink. It blooms about the close of June, and, if the flowers are cut off as fast as they commence to decay, there will be a continuance of them throughout the season, to some extent.

Billardii. A narrow, dense shrub 6 feet high, with dense panicles of rich pink flowers from July on.

Callosa alba. A white-flowering variety, of dwarf habit; very fine. Remains in flower all summer.

Bumalda. A spreading, low bush with dark leaves brightened by corymbs of pretty light pink flowers in May.

Thunbergii. Profusion of small white flowers in early spring. Forms a rounded, graceful, dwarf bush; branches slender and somewhat drooping.

Van Houttei. The habit of the plant is pendulous, yet upright, giving a most graceful appearance even when out of bloom. The flowers are pure white and borne in dense clusters along the whole length of the branches, often weighing them to the ground. One of the finest ornamental shrubs that we offer. Excellent as a single lawn plant, or for grouping with other shrubs; also a fine hedge plant.

ST. JOHN'S WORT. *Hypericum*

Moserianum. A grand variety, with large bright golden yellow flowers 2 inches in diameter. A continuous bloomer.

ST. PETER'S WORT. See Snowberry.

SUMAC, or SMOKE TREE. *Rhus*

Shining (*R. copallina*). Noted for its lustrous green leaves, which are crimson in autumn, and its scarlet heads of seeds.

Mist Shrub (Smoke Tree; *R. cotinus*). The large panicles of purplish misty-looking flowers this bears in early June has gained

for it the name of Mist Shrub, Smoke Bush, etc. In fall the leaves change to brown, red and yellow shades.

SYRINGA, or MOCK ORANGE

Philadelphus

All the species and varieties of the Syringa Philadelphus have white flowers, many of them quite fragrant.

Garland (*P. coronarius*). A well-known shrub, with pure white, sweet-scented flowers.

TAMARIX. Tamarisk

African (*T. Africana*). A very beautiful shrub, with very fine, feathery foliage somewhat like the Juniper. This sort has light pink flowers in small racemes, which appear toward the close of May or first of June. A valuable shrub for near seashore or in sandy soils where others do not do well.

VERBENA SHRUB, or BLUE SPIREA

Caryopteris Mastacanthus

A new shrub, which is planted because of its blossoming late in the fall, when but few shrubs are in flower. In the axil of each leaf-stalk is a bunch of bright blue flowers. It continues in flower from the middle of September to the middle of October. An entire bed of this plant produces a striking effect. 2 to 3 feet high when grown. A valuable plant for bedding.

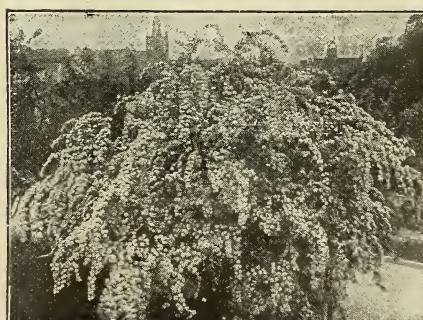
WAXBERRY. See Snowberry.

WEIGELIA. *Diervilla*

Candida (*D. candida*). This is the very best of all the white-flowering Weigelas. A strong, upright, erect grower; flowers pure white and produced in great profusion in June and continue to bloom during the entire summer. One of the most satisfactory of shrubs.

Rose-colored (*D. rosea*). An elegant shrub with fine, rose-colored leaves. Introduced from China by Mr. Fortune and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Quite hardy. Blooms in May.

Variegated-leaved (*D. nana foliis variegata*). Leaves bordered with yellowish white, finely marked. Flowers bright pink, and borne in great profusion.



Spirea Van Houttei

Hedges

Nothing could be more beautiful than a neatly trimmed hedge of evergreens, and they are useful for boundary fences, screens, etc. We give below some of the best varieties for ornamental hedges, screens, windbreaks or boundaries.

American Arborvitae (Evergreen).
Siberian Arborvitae (Evergreen).
Norway Spruce (Evergreen).
Honey Locust (Deciduous).
Japan Quince (Deciduous).
Barberry (Deciduous).
Box (Evergreen).
Euonymus (Evergreen).

Laurustinus (Evergreen).
Privet (Deciduous).
Spiraea (Deciduous).
Monterey Cypress (Evergreen).

DEFENSIVE HEDGES

Honey Locust **Osage Orange**
 (Both Deciduous)

All described in appropriate places in this catalogue; make beautiful ornamental hedges.

Hardy Climbing Vines

AKEBIA

Quinata. A very beautiful, perfectly hardy, fast-growing Japan vine, with magnificent foliage; produces flowers in large clusters of chocolate-purple color.

AMPELOPSIS

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. "Virginia Creeper." Large, green foliage, changing to brilliant scarlet in the fall and later dropping the leaves.

Ampelopsis engelmanni. Similar to the above, with smaller leaves and more dense foliage. Clings well to any object.

Ampelopsis veitchii. "Japanese or Boston Ivy." A graceful vine closely clinging to walls. Leaves changing from green in summer to gorgeous tints of scarlet and yellow in fall.

ARISTOLOCHIA. Siphon

Dutchman's Pipe. Rapid climber, dense growth; large, heart-shaped leaves; curious, pipe-shaped, yellowish brown flowers.

BIGNONIA

Grandiflora (Trumpet Vine). A strong climber; large, orange-scarlet flowers; deciduous foliage.

BOUGAINVILLAEA

Glabra sanderiana. Evergreen climber; deep rosy flowers in abundance.

Spectabilis lateritia. Flowers larger than preceding, brick-red; very rare.

CLEMATIS. Virgin's Bower

Henryi. This is the finest of all white Clematises, and should find a place in every collection. Flowers large, beautiful creamy white, with reddish chocolate anthers.

Jackmani. Large, intense violet flowers; very free.

Mad. Edouard Andre. New; flowers large claret-red; fragrant.

Paniculata. Hardy Japanese climbers; clusters of small fragrant white flowers.

Ramona. A strong rampant grower and a true perpetual bloomer; flowers appearing on the last year's growth and on the new shoots, giving an abundance of blossoms all through the season. Color deep, rich lavender.

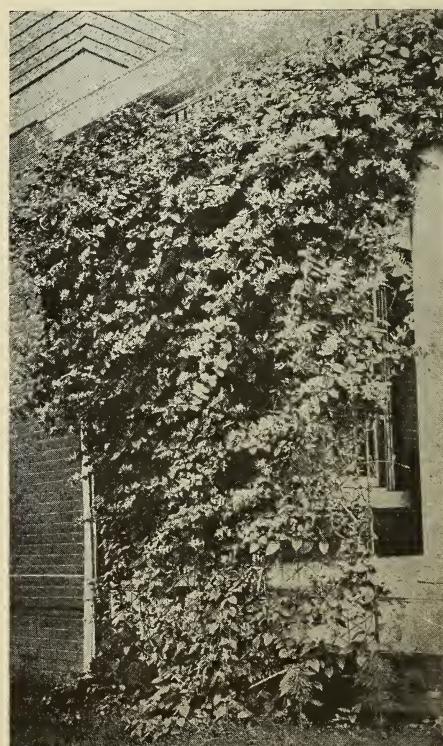
CINNAMON VINE. *Dioscorea divaricata*

A fine hardy climber, and well known in some parts of the country as Chinese Yam. The tubers grow very large, and are edible like a sweet potato. The vine is a beautiful rapid grower, producing sweet-scented flowers.

CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE

Lycium Chinense, or Vulgare

A neat, half-climbing plant, bearing small, light pink flowers in summer, followed by berries which turn to a beautiful scarlet in the fall, when it is very ornamental.



Honeysuckle

HONEYSUCKLE. *Lonicera*

Chinese Twining (*L. Japonica*, or *L. Sinensis*). A well-known vine holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September, and is very sweet.

Hall's Japan (*L. Halliana*). A strong, vigorous evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant. Covered with flowers from June to Nov.

Monthly Fragrant (*L. Belgica*). Blossoms all summer; flowers red and yellow; very sweet. Rapid grower.

Scarlet Trumpet (*L. sempervirens*). A strong grower, and produces bright scarlet, inodorous flowers all summer.

IVY. *Hedera*

American Ivy. See *Ampelopsis*.

English (*H. Helix*). A well-known old and popular sort.

Variegated-Leaved (*H. Fol. Variegata*). With smaller leaves than the preceding, variegated with white.

JASMINE. *Jasminum*

Hardy Yellow Jasmine (*J. Nudiflorum*). Bright yellow, fragrant blossoms.

Hardy White Jasmine (*J. Officinalis*). Very sweet-scented and highly desirable.

KUDZU VINE. *Pueraria Thunbergiana*

Immensely vigorous; stems grow 60 feet in one season. Flowers purple, fragrant, pea-shaped.

SILVERY-SWEET VINE

(*Actinidia Polygama*)

A hardy climber, from Japan, of remarkable beauty. The foliage on the ends of the



Wistaria, Chinese White

flowering shoots is of a glistening silvery-white color, giving the whole vine, from a little distance, the appearance of being covered with large white flowers blossoming among its bright green leaves.

WISTARIA. *Wistaria*

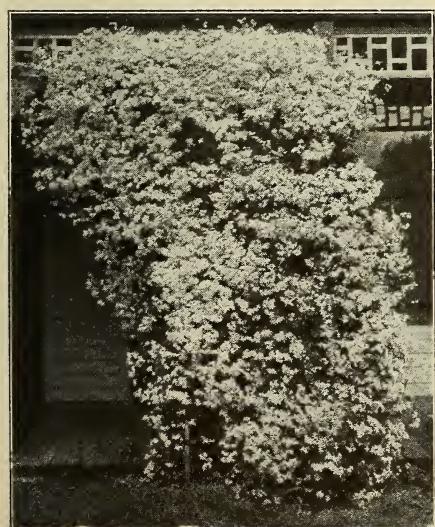
Chinese Purple (*W. Sinensis*). A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established, makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy and one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

Chinese White (*W. Sinensis Alba*). Introduced by Mr. Fortune, from China, and regarded as one of the greatest acquisitions. Rather tender.

Magnifica (American Wistaria). Flowers pale lilac, with yellow spot; blooms after Chinese.

Multijuga alba (Loose-clustered Wistaria). Flowers white, fragrant, in racemes.

Multijuga Pink (Pink-flowering Wistaria). Same as preceding, but pink flowers; very rare.



Clematis Paniculata

Bulbous and Tuberous-Rooted Plants

AMARYLLIS

A beautiful class of plants with large, drooping, bell-shaped, lily-like flowers, varying in color from the richest crimson to pure white striped with crimson or scarlet.

CROCUS

A universal favorite and one of the earliest garden ornaments. Should be planted about 2 inches deep. Colors blue, white, yellow and striped.

CANNA

New Large-flowering French and American. Not so tall as the old-fashioned sorts, but with flowers of great beauty; everywhere popular. These seedlings vary in color, ranging through all shades of yellow and orange to richest crimson, scarlet and vermillion. Some are plain and some spotted.

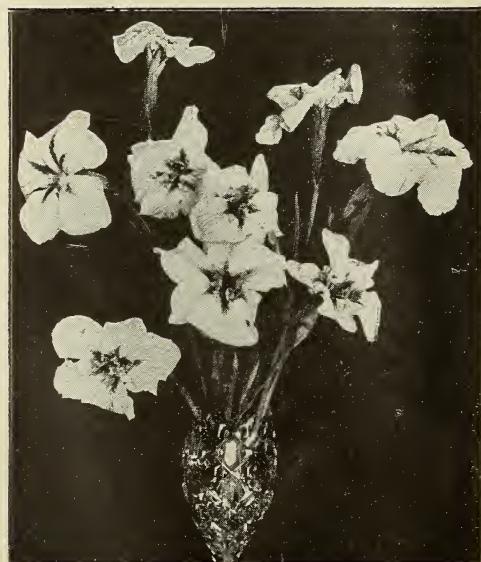
DAHLIAS

There is nothing that, with the same amount of money invested, will give more show of flowers than Dahlias. We offer dry bulbs or tubers. Especially fine for borders. Large assortment of colors.

Cactus. New. Originated by Luther Burbank and much superior to all the old and cheaper varieties.

GLADIOLUS

The Gladiolus is the most attractive of all the summer-flowering bulbs and deserves a place in every garden, as it is sure to flower and do well with very little care.



German Iris

HYACINTHS

The most beautiful and fragrant of early spring-flowering bulbs, much used for winter forcing. Too well known to need description. Large assortment of colors and varieties.

IRIS

Germanica (German Iris). Hardy, early blooming; large, ornamental flowers of rich colors; early May.

Kaempferi (Japanese Iris). The well-known Japan "Flag," many colors. Flowers sometimes measure 10 to 12 inches across.

JONQUILS. Narcissi

Pretty varieties of the Narcissus, having a very agreeable fragrance; adapted to either pots or outdoor culture. The bulbs being small, six or eight may be put in a 6-inch pot.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY (Convallaria majalis)

The Lily-of-the-Valley is as hardy as any plant can possibly be, and when planted in the open ground will increase rapidly.

LILIES. *Lilium*

Auratum (Gold-banded Lily of Japan). Flowers very large, of a delicate ivory-white color, thickly dotted with rich chocolate crimson spots, with a bright golden band through the center of each petal. The finest of all lilies.

Harrisii (the Bermuda Easter Lily). Flowers large, trumpet-shaped, pure waxy white, gracefully formed and delightfully fragrant.

Longiflorum. A well-known beautiful variety, with snow - white trumpet - shaped flowers that are very fragrant.

Tigrinum fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily). Bright orange-scarlet, with dark spots; a strong-growing showy variety, and entirely hardy. Succeeds well everywhere.

Speciosum rubrum. White, beautifully spotted red; flowers in August. This is one of the most useful of the Lily family, perfectly hardy, and flowering well under all circumstances.

Speciosum album. Very fragrant, large flowers; pure white, with a green band running through the center of each petal. One of the best.

NARCISSI

We have a choice collection of these fragrant winter-blooming plants.

PEONIES

Herbaceous. This splendid class contains the largest, most showy and attractive flowers in cultivation, almost rivaling the rose in color and blossom, and it is to be regretted that they have been so much neglected. They are of stately growth, very hardy and delightful when in blossom. At the present time the public is beginning to appreciate the many fine varieties of recent introduction, ranging from pure white through the different shades of pink, rose, variegated, purple, white, etc. They increase in beauty with age and may be planted in almost any situation.

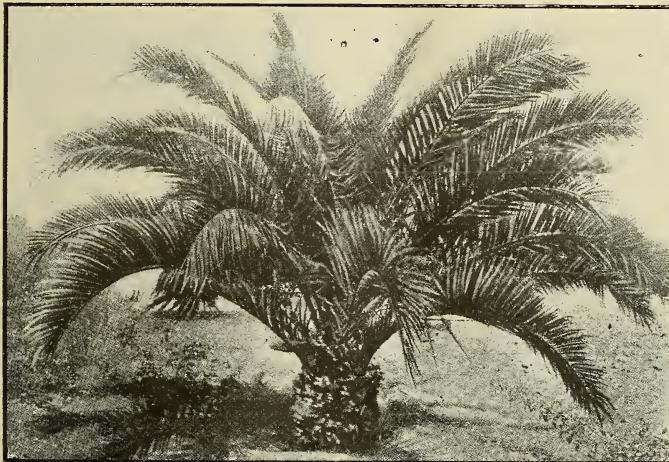
Moutan (Tree Peony). Handsome flowering shrub, attaining a height of 4 to 6 feet with proper care. The flowers are remarkably striking, of gorgeous colors and enormous in size, often 6 to 8 inches across. Very effective amongst shrubs or in borders.

Banksia. Rosy blush, very large, fragrant flowers. One of the best.

TULIPS

Owing to the late spring frosts in the colder sections, bedding plants can not safely be planted in such localities before the early spring-flowering bulbs are through blossoming.

Palms



CHAMAEROPS

Chamaerops excelsa. "Windmill Palm." Trunk tall, slim and very hairy. Leaves fan-shaped, deeply cut; very hardy. A most useful palm for small lawns, as it requires but little space.

Cocos australis. A rare and beautiful palm with pinnate, grayish-green colored leaves which recurve gracefully; of slow growth and very hardy.

Cycas revoluta. "Sago Palm." An excellent plant for either scenic planting or apartment decoration. The round stem or bulb is crowned with dark green feathery leaves, shaped like ostrich plumes. Quite hardy.

Erythea. Armata (Blue Palm). One of the most graceful and striking of Fan Palms. Color of leaves gives the plant a silvery blue hue. Quite distinct and hardy.

Dracaena indivisa. Grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet, of fine tropical appearance

with yucca-like leaves that arch and droop gracefully from a central stem. *Dracaena indivisa* is the hardiest of the species.

Kentia Belmoreana (Curly Palm). Valuable for house; elegant, pinnate leaves, stems gracefully arched. Large sizes are specimen plants.

Phoenix. Canariensis (Canary Island Palm). Handsomest of hardy palms; leaves pinnate, deep dark green; effective for lawns.

WASHINGTONIA.. Fan Palm

Washington filifera. "Weeping Palm." The most characteristic palm of California, being native of Riverside county. Trunk attains a diameter of three to four feet.

Washington robusta. The best of the well-known fan palms grown in California. Of tall growth and robust habit; valued for street and park planting.



Roses

Roses are the most beautiful of flowers and are among the easiest to raise in perfection. We have given great care and attention to their culture and are constantly adding new varieties and dropping old ones that for any reason do not give satisfaction. We try to keep up to date and always test them before placing them before the public, as many varieties are not worthy of general distribution. They require plenty of manure and good cultivation. Old and decayed branches, and at least half the previous season's growth, should be cut away early each spring, and a little cutting back after the first blooming will insure more late flowers. Tea and Noisette Roses should be protected by covering them with evergreen boughs during the winter months, in cold sections.

Agrippina (China). An excellent rose for bedding or pot culture; continuous bloomer; color fine velvety crimson.

Aglaia. See Yellow Rambler.

Alfred Colomb. Cherry-crimson; large globular flowers; an erect grower and abundant bloomer.

American Beauty. Generally conceded to be the most grandly beautiful of roses in size, form and color. Rich red, passing to crimson, very delicately veined and shaded and surpassingly fragrant. A hardy ever-bloomer and rapid grower.

Anna de Diesbach (Glory of Paris). A lovely shell-pink; long pointed buds, very large petals, and large finely-formed, compact flowers, very full and double; sweetly fragrant.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush passing to white; very double flowers in beautiful clusters, making a perfect mass of bloom; one of the very best climbers.

Baron de Bonstetten. Rich, dark velvety-red.

Betty. Coppery-yellow, overspread with golden-rose; glorious size and form of the Killarney type; vigorous, free and a profuse bloomer.

Climbing Beauty of Glazenvwood (Fortune's Double Yellow). Hardy. Bronzed yellow, or copper and fawn color.

Black Prince. Intensely dark crimson, approaching black; cup-shaped, large and full, one of the finest of its class and color.

Banksia, White. Vigorous grower; small double, pure white flowers in clusters; has the fragrance of the Violet.

Banksia, Yellow. Same as White Banksia, except the color of blooms is sulphur-yellow.

Blue Rambler. See Veilchenblau.

Blümenschmidt. Pure citron-yellow; outer petals edged; tender rose. A sport from Mlle. Franzisca Kruger, which it resembles in form and foliage.

Bon Silene. Bright crimson rose; large, beautiful buds and blooms with very long petals; a well-known old-time favorite, ever fresh and new.

Baby Rambler. (Mme. Norbet Levavasseur). The Crimson Rambler in dwarf form, with the same clear, brilliant, ruby-red color. Hardy and healthy everywhere, attaining a height of twenty inches, and blooming in profuse clusters until frost, and throughout winter if taken indoors.

Boule de Neige (Ball of Snow). Pure white, showing light flesh upon opening; elegantly formed, very full and double, with beautifully shaped petals evenly arranged. Hardy.

Bride. An ever-blooming pure white Tea Rose, of large size and most perfect form. The buds are pointed and the ends of the petals are slightly curved back. It is a very free-blooming variety, and has the most delicious tea fragrance.

Bridesmand. Clear, shining pink; buds of exquisite shape; stems long and stiff; a pro-



Clothilde Soupert

fuse bloomer. A leader of pink forcing roses since 1893, and likewise an outdoor favorite.

Burbank. Bright rose-pink, a shade darker than Hermosa, and a free grower.

Captain Christy. Delicate flesh pink, shading deeper at center of magnificent double flowers of bright satiny appearance.

Captain Hayward. Bright scarlet, very vivid in summer and glowing in autumn. Large, full and bold, the outer petals finely reflexed, while the center petals stand well, making a flower of striking beauty.

Caroline Goodrich (Running Gen. Jack). Light red, ever-blooming in clusters of decidedly fragrant flowers.

Catherine Mermet. Clear, shining pink, with rich amber center; elegant buds and large globular flowers; handsome bush with dark green leaves. The parent of the Bridesmaid and the Bride.

Cloth of Gold (Chromatella). A favorite climber in the South for verandas, etc.; large, very full and double; highly fragrant; a clear golden-yellow in the true variety which we supply. Medium hardy.

Clothilde Soupert. A really wonderful rose for bedding out or for pot culture; medium size and very double; white, shading to deep pink at center; a profuse bloomer and a strong dwarf grower; deliciously fragrant.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. Pure, silvery-pink, surpassing all others of the Rugosa family in beauty of color and fullness of form; fragrant and hardy; will not mildew nor black-spot; handsome in foliage and valuable as an ornamental shrub.

Coquette des Alpes. Large, full and well formed with very large petals, lovely pure

white in color; fragrant, profuse bloomer, hardy. One of the very best of its class.

Coquette de Lyon. Lovely canary-yellow; graceful buds and large deep flowers. One of the best for open ground and pot culture.

Cornelia Cook. Clear snow-white; immense buds and symmetrically arranged flowers on massive stems.

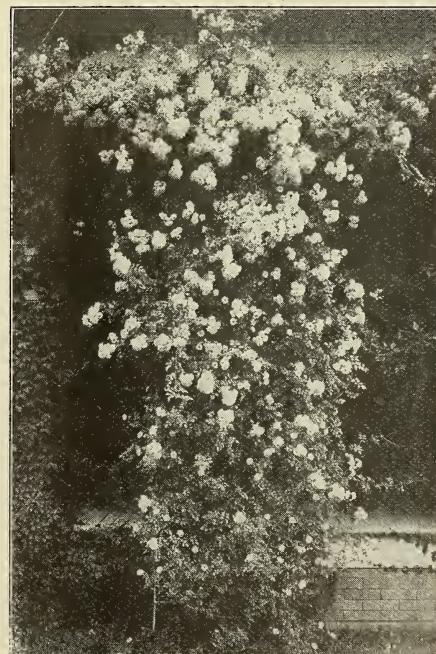
Crimson Rambler. The most popular out-door climber of today; a rapid producer of long, heavy canes, reaching a height of ten to twenty feet in one season; rich clusters of bloom form a mass of vivid crimson beauty until late in the season.

Chateau des Clos Vougeot. The nearest approach to a black rose, shading from deepest maroon-red to blackish-crimson and of a wondrously rich, velvety texture. A decidedly novel and distinct new garden rose with handsome foliage, blooming continuously in a close succession of crops.

Cherokee Double. A beautiful hardy rose, bearing double white flowers; very fine. The foliage of this rose is very distinct.

Cherokee Single. This is the famous Cherokee rose so well known in California. Large, pure white flowers with center filled with golden-yellow anthers.

Climbing American Beauty (H. N.). Same color, size and fragrance as American Beauty, with the addition of the climbing habit. Good foliage, and better blooming qualities. One plant of this new rose will produce twenty times as many flowers in



Crimson Rambler

June as the old American Beauty, besides blooming occasionally during the summer. Blooms three to four inches across; has proved perfectly hardy and stands heat and drought as well as any rose in our collection.

Climbing Belle Siebrecht. An exact counterpart of the Belle Siebrecht, except its climbing habit. Clear shell-pink, exquisite.

Climbing Celine Forrestier. Deep sulphur-yellow.

Climbing Liberty (C. H. T.). A climbing form of Liberty. Color brilliant velvety crimson.

Climbing Mad. Alfred Carrière. Flesh white with salmon-yellow at the base of petals; full and well formed; vigorous grower.

Climbing Mme. Caroline Testout. A rampant climber. In flower identical with Mme. C. Testout. Beautiful glowing pink. You can't beat it.

Climbing Meteor. Grows ten to fifteen feet in a season; blooms freely and persistently; deep, rich, velvety-crimson; hardy with protection. Sometimes called the "Perpetual-blooming Jaqueminot."

Climbing Papa Gontier. A climbing Papa Gontier with all that the name implies. Rich red; a beauty.

Climbing Perle des Jardins. A strong growing form of Perle des Jardins, deep golden-yellow.

Climbing Richmond (C. H. T.). In all respects except growth identical with the normal type, from which it originated. The growth is most vigorous and of true climbing character. On account of its unique color and free flowering habit, it is an im-

portant addition to the climbing rose section. Color pure rich scarlet.

Climbing Souvenir of Wootton. Velvety red; same in bloom as the bush Wootton, from which it is a sport; a strong rampant climber, profuse with splendidly formed flowers.

Climbing White Maman Cochet (C. T.). If there is one rose that stands out in the affections of the people more than another it is White Maman Cochet. Here we have a climbing form that will become as popular a climber as its parent has as a bush rose. Grand, huge white flowers tinged pink.

Clio. A vigorous grower, producing handsome foliage; large globular flowers of flesh color, shaded to the center with rosy-pink. Similar to Margaret Dickson.

Dinsmore. A general favorite for the garden; hardy, vigorous, early, constant and profuse bloomer; large, handsome and perfectly double. Rich, cherry-red; fragrant.

Dorothy Perkins. Beautiful, shell-pink color, which holds for a long time, fading finally to a lively deep rose, very sweetly scented. Fully equal to Crimson Rambler in foliage, hardiness, habit of growth and blooming qualities.

Dr. Grill. Rose with coppery shading; free bloomer and very attractive in the bud form.

Duchess of Albany (Red La France). Two shades darker than its parent, the Pink La France, of which it is a duplicate in size, form and habit.

Duchess de Brabant. Exceptionally healthy, vigorous and productive; large, full, beautiful in bud and bloom; highly fragrant, soft, light rose, with heavy shading of amber-salmon.

Duke of Edinburgh. A very dark, rich, velvety-red rose of the most exquisite finish and color.

Earl of Dufferin. A strong, healthy growing sort and a splendid autumn bloomer. Flowers large, very full and finely formed. Color deep velvety crimson, shaded with maroon.

Elie Beauvillain. A beautiful salmon-fawn.

Empress of China (The Apple Blossom Rose). Pretty, bright pink flowers in clusters; free-blooming, strong growing and hardy.

Etoile de France (Star of France). A brilliant shade of clear, red-crimson velvet, centering to vivid cerise; large flowers on long stiff stems; remarkably vigorous, free-blooming and hardy.

Etoile de Lyon (Star of Lyon). Deep, golden-yellow, a healthy, vigorous grower,



Her Majesty

blooming freely early and late; full, deep and rich flowers, very sweet.

Fee Opal. The strongest growing rose we have in our entire collection, completely hiding the plant with its deep rose flowers.

Flower of Fairfield (Ever-blooming Crimson Rambler). Brilliant crimson, base of petals white; flowers perpetually and profusely in brilliant clusters from early summer until frost.

Frau Karl Druschki (The White American Beauty, or Snow Queen). An everywhere hardy, vigorous grower, with bright green leaves, delicately veined; splendid long buds and magnificent snow-white blooms with large saucer-shaped petals. Rightly named and deservedly a prize winner.

Friedrichsrüh (Tea). Color deep, blood-red; large, full, well-formed, flowering freely and continuously; excellent habit of growth. Awarded gold medal at Dusseldorf. A splendid rose.

Freiherr von Marschall. Bright red; long, well-shaped buds and large, full flowers on long, stiff stems; vigorous, free and a profuse bloomer.

Fisher Holmes. Shaded crimson-scarlet; large, globular, with pointed center; vigorous and free-flowering.

General Jacqueminot. A celebrated and much-sought for variety, both for planting out and pot forcing; shapely buds and handsome blooms of bright, shining crimson; rich, brilliant, velvety and fragrant.

General McArthur (H. T.). Fiery red. A free bloomer and very fragrant.

Giant of Battles. Rich red; very large and of good form and substance.

Gloire de Dijon (T). Buff-orange.

Gold of Ophir (N.). Apricot-yellow.

Gloire de Margottin. Clear, dazzling red; flowers large, somewhat globular, full and deliciously scented; one of the most brilliant roses in cultivation.

Gloire Lyonnaise. Creamy - white; the nearest yellow Hybrid Perpetual Rose, and a grand one.

Glory of Mosses. A moderate grower. Flowers very large, appearing to best advantage when full; color pale rose.

Golden Gate. A strong grower for bed or house; produces freely, long, beautifully pointed buds, opening into large double flowers; creamy-white, tinted with soft yellow at base of broad petals bordered with clear rose.

Gross Herzogin Alexandra (H. T.). A new yellow rose for the garden of great promise.

Gruss an Teplitz. Vivid, dazzling, fiery crimson; sweetly fragrant; produces a mass of gorgeous blooms on long stems.

Harrison's Yellow. Golden yellow; medium size, semi-double. A freer bloomer than Persian.

Helen Gould (Baldwin). An incessant grower and bloomer, hardy everywhere. Long, beautiful buds and full, double flowers of warm, rosy-crimson.

Her Majesty. This new hybrid rose is of immense size, perfect symmetry and exquisite color, the color being a delicate pink, and as large as Paul Neyron.

Hermosa. Popular for many years; cup-shaped, finely formed and full flowers of soft, deep pink; ever-blooming, beautiful and hardy.

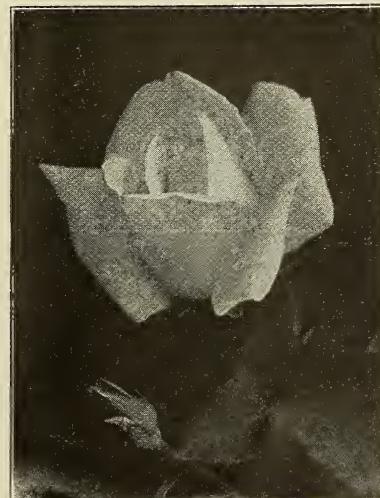
Hiawatha. Glowing ruby-crimson, with a clear white eye; single flowers in clusters, light, glossy, green foliage; a seedling from Crimson Rambler; excellent for climbing, trailing or forcing.

His Majesty (The Crimson Frau Karl Druschki). Dark deep crimson, shaded deep vermilion-crimson toward the edges. The blooms are full, of great size, having wonderful substance and depth of petal, with high pointed center.

Homer (Tea). Color variable, from light rose to deep rose.

Hugh Dickson. Brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet; very large and beautiful in form, with large, smooth petals, slightly reflexed on the edges. A vigorous grower with handsome foliage; very fragrant.

Ivory (White Golden Gate). Pure ivory-white; long, elegantly pointed buds and massive blooms borne on strong, stiff stems.



Killarney

James Sprunt. Deep, cherry-red flowers, rich and velvety; full, very double, and sweet.

J. B. Clark. Intense scarlet, shaded crimson maroon, very dark and rich, and sweetly fragrant; petals large, deep and smooth; extremely high pointed center; foliage bronzy-green changing to dark green; growth strong and upright, making a large, handsome bush.

John Hopper. Bright rose; large, solid and regular flowers; perfectly full, with very few thorns.

Jubilee. A new, hardy ever-bloomer; buds long and graceful; flowers extremely large, full and double; color glowing, velvety-crimson, with shading of maroon-red at base; fragrance delicious.

Jules Margottin. Bright cherry-red; large and a truly beautiful rose.

Kaiserín Augusta Victoria. Pure white; does not pink when planted out; splendid, large buds and superb, full, double blooms, making the choicest cut flowers.

Killarney (The Irish Beauty). Brilliant, sparkling pink, with large, pointed buds, broad, wax-like petals and enormous semi-full flowers of exceeding beauty. One of the very finest forcers.

Lady Battersea (Red Niphéto). Lovely wine-red; very long, pointed buds and large double blossoms.

Lady Gay. Cherry-pink, fading to a soft white.

La France. Silvery-rose, with pink shades and satin-like petals of unsurpassable beauty; large, symmetrical and deliciously

fragrant; blooms from June until frost; hardy with protection.

Lamarque. A rampant climber; large clusters of full, very double and sweet, pure white flowers. A beautiful rose for which there is a great demand.

La Reine. Clear, bright rose; beautiful in color and form; deservedly called "The Queen."

Liberty (H. T.). Crimson scarlet; very free-flowering.

Louis Van Houtte. Bright rose-carmine; full; very large; fine globular form; deliciously perfumed.

Mabel Morrison. Pure white petals, thick and waxy; a hybrid of Baroness Rothschild; habit good.

Madame Caroline Testout. Clear bright satiny-pink; flowers very large and extremely showy; quite distinct.

Madame Constant Souperf. Citron-yellow, shaped with rosy peach; plump, pointed buds of great size.

Mme. de Watteville (Tea). A most beautiful rose, light pink tinged rosy-blush. Extra fine.

Madame Edmond Sablayrolles. Clear yellow without, with golden-orange interior.

Madame Jenny Guillemot. Deep saffron-yellow, opening canary with dark golden shadings; buds long and pointed; petals and blooms immense.

Madame Joseph Schwartz. White, flushed with pink; an exact counterpart of Duchesse de Brabant, except that the flowers are much lighter in color.

Madame Hoste. Ivory-white, changing during the heat of mid-summer to canary-yellow, with amber center; a strong, healthy grower and very free bloomer.

Madame Lombard. Buds of deep rose, passing to salmon-pink; petals recurve to irregular triangular forms; very fragrant and free.

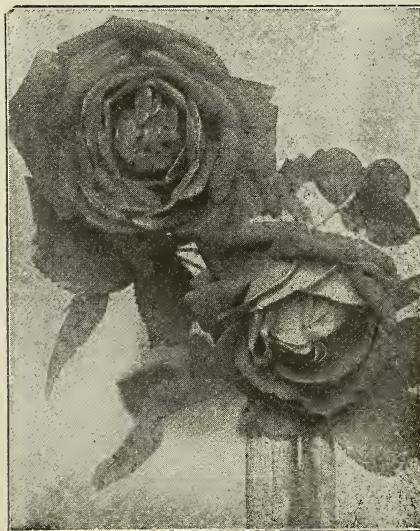
Madame Plantier. A June rose, well worthy of its long and continued popularity. Pure white, large and double; hardy as a forest tree; a free and continuous bloomer.

Madame Wagram (Climbing Paul Neyron). Clear, satiny rose; large beautiful flowers; few thorns; medium hardy.

Mademoiselle Cécile Brunner. Rosy-pink on a rich, creamy-white ground.

Mademoiselle Franziska Krueger. A vigorous grower and constant bloomer for out-of-doors; large blooms of deep, coppery-yellow, tinged with pink; always beautiful.

Magna Charta. The color is beautiful bright pink, suffused with carmine.



Maman Cochet

Magnafrano. Deep, shining rose, the result of Magna Charta crossed with Safrano, combining the hardiness and vigor of the former with the free-blooming habit and tea fragrance of the latter.

Maman Cochet. Rich, rosy-pink, shaded silvery-rose on outer petals; exquisite in color and graceful in form from bud to bloom and delightfully fragrant; beautiful, healthy foliage and long, stiff stems.

Marechal Niel. Climbs to a great height and yields beautiful golden-yellow buds and blooms in rich profusion, with a fragrance peculiar to the Marechal Niel alone.

Marie Lambert (Snowflake). Pure white, does not pink; a fine grower and bloomer.

Marie Van Houtte. Rich, creamy-white, faintly tinted with rose; extra large, very double.

Marshall P. Wilder. Color bright cherry-carmine; fragrant; of good growth, with fine foliage.

Mary Washington. Pure white flowers of medium size, blooming profusely in large clusters throughout the summer; a strong grower; fragrance slightly flavored with musk.

Maurice Rouvier (Tea). Color light rose; very free bloomer.

Meteor. Intense, velvety-crimson; buds and blooms large, elegantly formed, fully double and borne on nice, long-stems, with healthy, bright foliage of the deepest green.

Mistress John Laing. A beauty in clear, bright, shining pink.

Mrs. Robert Garrett (H. T.). Beautiful shell-pink, large expanded flower. The size, brilliant color, free growing and continuous blooming qualities of this rose makes it one desired by everybody. A gem.

Mistress Robert Peary (Climbing Kaiserin). Ivory-white, identical with the parent Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, except in its strong climbing habit.

Papa Gontier. Dark crimson, passing to glowing crimson; large buds and deep, open, semi-double flowers; a constant bloomer and vigorous grower, valuable for forcing or field planting. A California favorite.

Paul Neyron. The largest of all rose blooms; bright, shining pink, clear and beautiful; very double and full; finely scented; blooms first season and all summer. Grows to a great height in a single season and stems are almost thornless.

Perle des Jardins. Clear golden-yellow of a rich and beautiful shade; flowers large, globular in form and of great depth; richly perfumed.

Perle d'Or. Coppery-gold, changing to fawn; very double and exquisitely perfumed.

Perle von Godesburg (The Yellow Kaiserin) (H. T.). This is identical with Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, the peer of any rose except in color, being a pure white with a yellow center. Exquisitely beautiful.

Perpetual White (Moss). Pure white. Produces very few flowers.

Persian Yellow. Bright yellow, small, nearly full. It is desirable to grow more than one plant, and by pruning one this year in the usual way, and the other plant the next year, annual crops of flowers may be had.

Philadelphia Rambler. Deep, rich crimson, brighter and more intense than the old Crimson Rambler, with larger, fuller and more lasting flowers in panicles; extremely vigorous and productive, one of the hardiest, and entirely free from mildew.

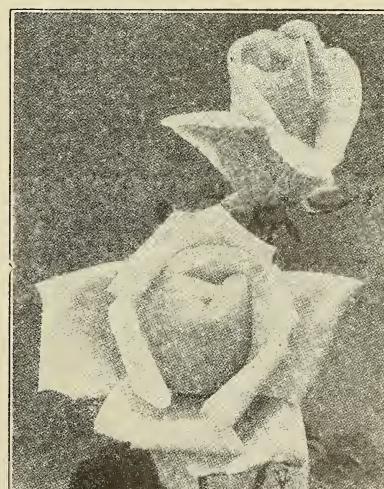
Pillar of Gold (Veyrat Hermanos). The blooms are double to the center, of the largest size, and come in immense bouquets of from five to ten blooms on a single branch, and the effect throughout the blooming season is a perfect sheet of color. The color, ruby-red suffused with golden-yellow, is a happy combination.

Pink Rambler (Euphydryas). A vigorous climber, producing large trusses of delightfully fragrant flowers of deep pink.

Prairie Queen. Bright rosy-red; large, compact, globular flowers in clusters. A standard favorite.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Universally known as "The Black Rose," owing to its very deep, velvety-crimson color, passing to intense maroon, and shaded black; large, handsome and fragrant blooms.

Queen's Scarlet. A profuse and constant bloomer; brilliant and striking flowers of clear, velvety-scarlet.



Rhea Reid

Rainbow. Deep coral pink; striped with intense crimson and center of rich glowing amber; beautiful buds and large, deep flowers.

Reine Marie Henriette. A congenial companion to the Marechal Niel; a sturdy climber and ever-bloomer, thriving especially well in the South. Elegant in bud, with large, full, finely formed flowers of rich, brilliant crimson.

Reve d'Or (Golden Chain or Climbing Safrano). Orange-yellow or deep saffron; a strong climber and a beautiful pillar rose.

Rhea Reid. Described by introducers: "Large as American Beauty (one of its parents), double as Bridesmaid, fragrant as La France, continuous as The Bride, and red as Richmond in winter. Produces a profusion of long canes and resists both mildew and black spot and makes most rapid growth."

Richmond. Scarlet-crimson of a most brilliant hue; long pointed buds and beautifully striking flowers on tall, erect stems; handsome foliage; a rapid grower and constant producer. One of the most successful new forcing roses of recent years, a seedling from Lady Battersea, fertilized by Liberty.

Safrano. Bright apricot yellow, changing to orange-fawn, reverse of petals tinted with flesh pink; splendid buds and fine star-shaped flowers; vigorous, productive and fragrant.

Salet (Moss). A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Light rose, large, full. The best of all the class.

Seven Sisters (Greville). Flowers in large clusters varying from rosy-red to blush white, several shades being frequently found in the same cluster. Our stock is of the true variety.

Sir Thomas Lipton. The best double white rose in its class, beautiful and constant in bloom, of most vigorous habit and iron-clad constitution.

Souv. D'Un Ami (Tea). Delicate rose, shaded salmon.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. Lovely flesh-pink, elegantly shaded with rosy peach; perfectly full, double.

Souvenir de President Carnot. Superb in shape and exquisite in color. Long, beautifully pointed buds, developing into large, full and double flowers with thick, heavy, shell-like petals. A delicate flush-white, shaded a trifle deeper at the center, very slightly suffused with fawn.

Souvenir of Wootton. Velvety-red, resembling color of Jacqueminot; large, full and regular, with thick, leathery petals; a very free bloomer.

Striped La France (Madame Angelique Veysset). Color same as the beautiful pink La France, except delicate stripes and shades of white. Otherwise the equivalent of its parent.

Sunset. Rich, golden amber, shaded with ruddy copper in harmony with its name. Finely formed buds and large flowers, blooming freely and exquisitely perfumed.

Tausendschoen (Thousand Beauties). Varying shades from a delicately flushed white to a deep pink or rosy carmine, in bright clusters of blossoms almost covering the handsome pale green foliage. A vigorous hardy climber with few thorns, of German origin.

Tennessee Belle. Bright rosy pink; vigorous climber and generous bloomer. One of the most beautiful of the hardy climbers.

The Queen. Pure, snow-white; beautifully formed buds and large petals; a free and continuous bloomer, exquisitely scented.

Thornless Rambler. Deep rose, free flowering and as vigorous a climber as Crimson Rambler, with long, narrow and pointed leaves changing in color like autumn forest leaves and yet holding its foliage. Absolutely thornless in both leaf and stem, disproving the old adage, "no rose without a thorn."

Ulrich Brunner. Brilliant cherry red flowers of immense size and bold globular form. Seedling of Paul Neyron, strong and disease resisting.

Veilchenblau (Violet Blue or Blue Rambler). A sport from Crimson Rambler and as vigorous a climber; produces immense panicles of blooms, opening reddish lilac, changing to amethyst and steel blue. A German novelty of recent introduction, the nearest approach to a blue rose.

Viscountess Folkestone. The flower is delicately tinted flesh, almost white and lustrous as satin.

Vick's Caprice. Large, full. Color bright satiny-pink, striped white and carmine; a very distinct rose.

Viridiflora. The only green rose extant, deep pea-green blooms, same in color as the foliage.

Wellesley. Bright, clear salmon-rose, reverse of petals silver-rose; retains the form of Liberty and the fullness of Bridesmaid, its parents; tall, stiff canes; vigorous, healthy and free.

White Bath. White, sometimes tinged with flesh; attractive in bud and open flower. The best white moss rose.

White Killarney. A pure white sport from the pink parent, the newest thing in a forcing rose, admittedly a strong competitor of The Bride. Our stock is of the true Waban strain.

White La France (Auguste Guinoissoeu). Large and finely formed buds and blooms having broad petals of silvery white with very delicate pink shadings. A fragrant, free and continuous bloomer.

White Maman Cochet. Very large and beautifully formed in bud and bloom; pure waxy-white under glass, taking on a faint



Climbing Meteor

pink flush out of doors, which enhances its beauty. Vigorous and produces abundantly for cutting.

White Rambler (*Thalia*). Grows vigorously in clusters of pure white flowers.

Wichurana (Memorial). Pure shining white with bright golden center; single large blossoms profuse in July; glossy dark green leaves.

William Allen Richardson. Deep orange-yellow, with center of coppery-yellow, faintly tinted with rose; beautifully colored and formed.

Yellow Rambler (*Algaia*). A hardy climber. Double golden-yellow flowers in large clusters.

Some of the newer varieties of proven merit offered by us for the first time:

Alexander Hill Gray. It is wonderfully floriferous, every shoot being crowned with

a flower bud, which develops into a bloom of very large size, great substance and perfect formation, with high pointed center from which the petals gracefully reflex. The best and largest pure yellow Tea Rose yet introduced. Its color is a solid deep throughout. "Marechal Niel" like lemon-yellow; strongly tea scented. Gold medal, N. R. S.

Alliance Franco-Russe. This is a strong growing rose, throwing up immense canes, each of which bears enormous yellow blooms often suffused with rosy-red; extra fine.

British Queen. We quote the introducer's description: "Experts who have seen British Queen growing, agree that it is the finest white rose in existence, surpassing in beauty and elegance of form all other white varieties. The freedom with which it blooms is remarkable. It is in flower from June until winter, and on well cultivated plants the blooms are a model of perfection. The type of flower is between White Maman Cochet and Frau Karl Druschki, with Tea Rose form and refinement; frequently in the bud state it shows a slight flush; this disappears as the flower opens into purest whiteness. It is a good grower and sweetly scented."

Champion of the World. Clear bright pink, always in bloom. Much larger flower than Hermosa.

Christine de Noue. Fine buds of rich red shade with maroon; a fine rose.

Crimson Queen. A very strong upright grower, flower large and full. Color a rich bright velvety crimson. A grand garden rose as it is always in bloom.

Double White Killarney. A pure white sport from White Killarney; has a much larger bud, double the size of the ordinary White Killarney; has many more petals than its parent. A great forcing rose.

Duchess de Auerstadt (C. H.). This is a very fine rose, with large, full, perfectly double flowers; color vivid nankeen-yellow. A fine climbing Tea and one that is very popular on the Pacific Coast.

Ecarlate. This is not one of the newest varieties, but we intend to hammer the good qualities of this rose until we compel attention. It's a better grower than Etoile de France, is a darker color than Liberty, and more fragrant than La France. What more do you want us to say about it? Ecarlate is without question the finest red bedding rose to date, and the longer you put off making its acquaintance the more you will miss.

Elizabith Rowe. This is an old favorite with its large deep pink buds well mossed. A beauty.

Empress Eugenie. Bourbon. This magnificent rose stands head and shoulders above all other sorts of its color. By all means try this for a garden rose. A grand garden rose. Solid color, of bright pink; very double, full and sweet.

Erna Teschendorff. A sport from Madame Norbert Levavasseur, which it resembles with regard to habit of growth and foliage, etc. The flowers are of a deep crimson color, flushed with carmine, resembling the dazzling color of Gruss an Teplitz. This variety does not lose its color in the hottest sun and has no purple shades. It has received many awards on the continent, and is said to be the darkest Polyantha in existence. It is much sought after in America to bloom in pots during the winter and for Easter time.

Eugene Boullet. We were greatly pleased with the promise of this rose last year, and are now fully decided as to its value as a red bedder. It is easily suited as to soil and position, and produces flowers in great abundance. The blooms are large and full of substantial form and texture. We fully expect this variety to rank at the very top of red garden roses for massing. Color deep crimson and carmine. A sheet of gorgeous color.

Eugene E. Marlitt. This rose is sailing under the name of Madame Eugene Marlitt. It is a grand garden rose, none better; being exceptionally healthy, vigorous and free-blooming. The flowers are large; very double; of a rich bright carmine with scarlet tones which do not fade in the hottest weather. It is quite hardy and fragrant.

Grossherzog Friedrich. Everybody who gets this rose will thank us for offering it. Color bright rosy-vermilion, overlaid with a yellowish cast. Awarded the highest prize at Mannheim. Among the bloomers this rose stands at the head of the list for freedom.

Irish Fire Flame. One of Alex. Dickson's single roses that is a good forcer. It makes beautiful buds that remain in shape a long time, having great substance. It comes with long stems, and with its unique color, it forms a combination that at once places it in the front rank of forcing roses. The color is old gold or coppery-yellow, flamed with ruddy-crimson. Certainly a most glorious rose.

Jonkheer J. L. Mock. This grand rose is the strongest growing in the Hybrid Tea class. The blooms, which are produced with the greatest freedom, are carried on stiff and erect stems, and are of the largest size, of perfect formation and highly perfumed. Color clear imperial-pink; a glorious flower. Awarded two gold medals, one silver medal and five first prizes in Europe. We can confidently recommend this sterling novelty as a most valuable addition. The largest flowers of all Hybrid Teas. A wonderful rose.

Killarney Brilliant. The introducers are to be congratulated sixteen years after the advent of Killarney in giving us this distinct novelty which is undoubtedly the best of the Killarney type. Killarney Brilliant has the

same habit of growth and the same freedom of bloom as its parent, while the flower is more double. The color is a very brilliant pink and varies like Killarney. In the garden in bright weather is clear pink, and in dull weather almost a crimson.

Lady Hillingdon. This is a grand forcing rose, having a long slender pointed bud of brilliant deep golden-yellow.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. This rose is a real joy to the grower and absolutely distinct. One of the most delightful roses of recent years in a color that catches the eye at once. Coppery-orange in the open bud, golden-orange when partly developed, pinkish-fawn of lovely shade when fully open, when it looks like a full fluffy-silk rosette. Color effect of the whole flower is Indian-yellow. No wonder everybody who sees it falls in love with it; one of the most beautiful roses in existence.

My Maryland. Color glowing intense pink, which lightens up beautifully as the flower expands. A grand rose.

Orleans. The showiest and prettiest of all the Baby Ramblers. This charming and dainty rose is of beautiful rounded habit and is a huge bouquet of deep cerise or geranium-pink with distinct showy center of pure white; florets not crowded but of beautiful arrangement, making as a whole a charming combination that cannot be beaten. The color is irresistible. The plant grows like a weed and the flowers are nearly "immortelle" in their lasting qualities. We believe that they will outlast almost any other rose in existence with their stiff paper-like texture. This pretty rose has taken Europe by storm and will make a sensation as soon as known in this country. Awarded gold medal.

Ramona (L.). This is a true Laevigata or Cherokee rose. The same shiny evergreen foliage but with rosy-red flowers. Very much in the way of Mrs. B. R. Cant as to color. We now have the white, pink and red Cherokee, all extremely desirable. Once seen never forgotten.

Red Dorothy Perkins, or Excelsa (W.). It is a good deal to claim for a rose, but we are within bounds when we describe Excelsa as a brilliant Crimson Rambler flower on glossy, varnished Wichuraiana foliage. The defects of Crimson Rambler are its unsightly foliage in unseasonable weather, and its defoliation by insects; the infusion of Wichuraiana blood assures an ornamental climber which is nearly evergreen, and this will assure this lovely crimson-scarlet pillar rose a place in every American garden, for it is quite hardy in addition to all its other fine points. The flowers are very double, produced in large trusses of thirty to forty, and almost every eye on a shoot produces clusters of flowers. The color is intense crimson-maroon, the tips of the petals tinged

with scarlet. The finest of all Crimson Ramblers.

Sachengruss. Delicate tender flesh, center deepening to a delightful carnation-pink with reflex of chamois.

Silver Moon (W.). Flowers very large, four and one-half inches and over in diameter. Pure white in color, petals of great substance, beautifully cupped, forming a clematis-like flower. The large bunch of yellow stamens in the center adds to its attractiveness. These flowers are borne on strong stems twelve to eighteen inches long and are delicately scented. The plant is a strong grower, with large, glossy bronze-green foliage.

Source de Or (W.). A most beautiful variety. Large for its class. Full flowers. Color golden-yellow. A great acquisition, producing large panicles of flowers. A decided beauty.

Souvenir de Pierre Notting. Color apricot-yellow blended with coppery-yellow; long bud opening to large, full flower. Gold medal, N. R. S.

Sunburst. This magnificent giant yellow rose is a fine force; it stands head and shoulders above all others of its color and will rank with American Beauty and the Killarneys in value and grandeur. It has long, pointed buds, which can be cut tight for market. The color is orange-copper or golden-orange and golden-yellow.

The Queen. A white sport from Souv. d'Un Ami; large and fine.

Trier (C. P.). Large clusters of creamy-white blooms, with dark yellow anthers, flowering freely; quite hardy.

Viscountess Enfield (A. B.). Coppery old rose, shaded with yellow. The inner petals are deeply tinted with carmine, while the center ones are sometimes striped with yellow. Flower large, full, elongated.

White Mademoiselle Cecile Brunner. Identical with the pink form of that famous rose, Mademoiselle Cecile Brunner, known to the cut-flower trade as the Baby Pink Rose. This variety is destined to become as famous for use in floral work of all kinds as its parent. See description of Mademoiselle Cecile Brunner.

Wichmoss, or "Baby Moss." (C. M.). This is a wonderful break in new roses, being a cross between the Wichuriana and Moss rose. It has retained the scandent habit of the Wichuriana, making long growths five to eight feet in length with the glazed resistant foliage, while the bud is heavily mossed in bright green and has the peculiar aromatic odor of the moss family. The flowers are borne in clusters that are a daybreak-pink in color, opening into bloom that is a good semi-double in fullness. A climbing moss is a wonder, and Wichmoss is the fore-runner of an entirely new family of roses; hardy.

William Notting. The flowers are very large and full; color a bright rosy-cerise, center deeper, sweetly perfumed. It is a grand bedding rose.

Willowmere (A. B.). Color rich shrimp-pink, shaded yellow in the center, and toning to carmine-pink towards the edges of the petals. Vigorous growth and erect branching habit. Long carmine, coral bud carried on long, stout flower stalks. Very large flower, full, and of elongated cup-shape. A superb rose.



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Fruit Pests and Their Treatment

Shothole Fungus. A fungus disease causing a perforation of the leaves as though done by a charge from a shotgun. It also makes ugly scars on the fruit, and thus renders it unsalable. This disease is more prevalent and causes more damage to Apricots than any other fruit, although it at times affects the leaves of cherries, plums and almonds. A thorough use of a strong solution of bordeaux (7x8) when the trees are still dormant, and a milder solution (3x5) when in foliage, is an effective preventive and cure.

Pear Blight. It is a widespread disease which occurs usually wherever pears and some varieties of apples are grown. It is caused by bacteria, which works entirely within the tree, and no spray application will do any good whatever. Where an infection has taken place in an orchard, the bearing trees should be made to grow as slowly as possible, and should be pruned only in summer, as winter pruning promotes growth, while summer pruning retards it. The orchard should be closely and regularly observed and all affected limbs cut off considerably below the point of infection, and after each cut, the pruning tools should be dipped in a bichloride of mercury antiseptic solution.

Winter Spray for San Jose Scale and Curl-Leaf. (50 pounds lime; 50 pounds sulphur; 50 pounds stock salt.) This will make 150 gallons of wash. Use in fall as soon as leaves have dropped and again in early spring before buds begin to swell. Slake 50 pounds of lime, then add the 50 pounds of sulphur; boil it over a brisk fire for one hour, then place all the salt with it in the boiler and boil for 15 minutes more then add the necessary amount of water to make 150 gallons. This solution should be used at a temperature of at least 100 degrees. Before using, strain it. The utility of this wash depends a great deal upon the strength of the sulphur. It is, therefore, recommended that those who use this wash have a Beaumes scale for acid. When it shows about 8 degrees when cold it is of proper strength. These scales can be obtained through any druggist.

For Powdery Mildew or Other Fungous Diseases. (Bordeaux Mixture.) (6 pounds copper sulphate; 6 pounds fresh lime; 45 gallons water.) Dissolve the copper sulphate in a wooden or earthen vessel, using 4 or 5 gallons of water, which, if hot, will act quicker. In a separate vessel slake the lime and rub until all lumps are broken. Then stir and strain into the copper solution. Dilute and use as soon as possible. The mixture should not stand over 20 hours, as it tends to spoil. Where a good quality of lime is used, 4 pounds will satisfy 6 pounds of bluestone, but it is best to use plenty of lime, as any free sulphate will burn the foliage. Four ounces of Paris green may be added to each 45 gallons of this liquid for all

except the peach and other stoned fruits. For these use only 2 ounces. This makes the best and safest combined insecticide and fungicide for general use.

Flat Head Borer. A small worm which works into the bark at or near the soil surface. The borers should be dug out with a knife in the spring, and then an application of whitewash to which has been added arsenate of lead, should be made. This borer attacks only young trees that are impoverished or bark that has been sunburned. Preventive measures are very thorough cultivation and irrigation where it can be applied, and to protect from sunburn, give a coating of whitewash containing some soap and sulphur, or place shakes on the south and west sides of the tree. Yucca tree protectors are also effectively employed.

Thrips. Very minute insects infesting buds, leaves and blossoms of pear, prune, cherry, peach and many other trees. The attack on the leaves and buds causes them to wither and fall off. The government formula for the control of Pear Thrips, which has given the best results, is made up as follows: Three per cent distillate oil emulsion to which is added tobacco "Black Leaf 40," at the rate of one part of tobacco to 1.500 parts of spray mixture. Distillate Emulsion and "Black Leaf 40" may be obtained from dealers in spray supplies. Applications to be made just as the buds begin to open.

Red Spider. Very minute insects. They infest many orchards, especially almond, plum and prune. The proper remedy is thoroughly dusting the trees with sulphur, which has been found most effective in controlling the red spider.

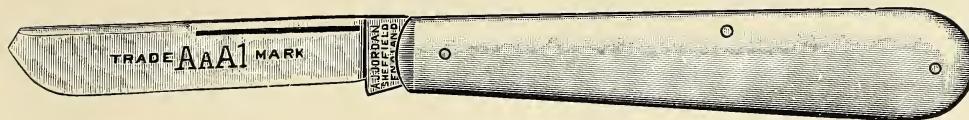
For Codling-Moths, Caterpillars and Slugs. (First application, 2 pounds lime, 40 gallons water; later applications, 4 ounces Paris green, 1 pound lime, 50 gallons water.) Slake the lime; make a paste of the Paris green, mix thoroughly, and then add water to make the required amount; stir thoroughly while using, and should be thrown on the leaves and fruit in a fine spray. Or, using arsenite of soda spray when fruit has attained size of a hazelnut.

Woolly Aphis. Kerosene Emulsion. (Government Formula.) (2 gallons kerosene; 1 gallon water; one-half pound hard soap.) Make a suds of the soap and water and pour boiling hot into the kerosene; churn with a force pump or a syringe, pumping into a bucket or barrel through a nozzle until completely emulsified. If the mixture is sufficiently hot it will thicken in 5 to 10 minutes, and will be, when cold, of the consistency of butter or soft soap. Dilute with 7 to 12 parts of water to one of emulsion, as occasion requires, and this will kill almost anything in the form of plant-llice. Be careful in using not to burn the foliage.

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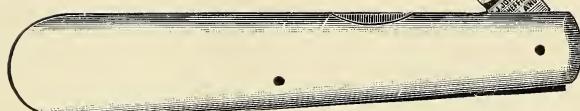


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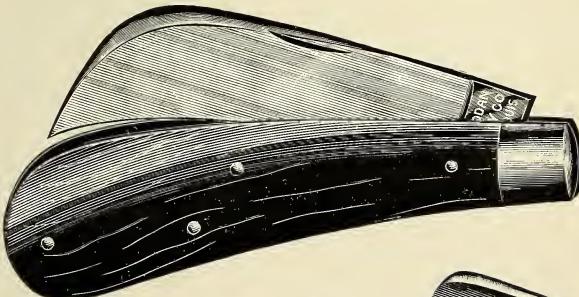


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